The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,517—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1889.

JANUARY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central Southern & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class French Chef.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weitzhell..	18th Jan.
BL. PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb.
BL SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. D. Worcester	8th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell ..	15th ,,
BL. BENGAL	4199	800	W. Barratt	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL PENINSULAR	5503	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell ..	15th ,,
BL. SHANNON	4189	800	C R. Edwards....	22nd ,,
† ASAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th ,,
BL PEKIN	3900	600	P Harris.....	5th Apr.
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell ..	12th ,,
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. Briscoe.....	19th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	on or about
ORIENTAL	5 01	1000	E. Stewart	29th Mar.
BOKHARA	2955	500		26th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards..	17th Jan.
PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	31st ,,
KAISAR-I-HIND.	4029	700	R. T. Briscoe ...	14th Feb.
GANGES	4295	800	T. J. Alderton..	2-th ,,
NIZAM	2735	500	T. F. Creery....	14th Mar
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie....	28th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China, and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 or First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Feb. '89.	1st Mar. 1889
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. '89.	20th Mar. ,,
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Mar. '89.	10th Apr. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 7th February, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Jan. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th Feb.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemecich	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 850	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam Launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	25th Jan.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	500	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	19th Mar.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	11th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	16th Jan.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	14th Feb.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	14th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th February, 1889, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. LOCKSLEY HALL. 4,000 Tons, 500 H P., Captain COLLIN, will sail on 5th February, 1889.

She has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements, including the Electric Light throughout Saloon and Cabins, which are all on Deck. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 2, 1888.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN SINCLAIR," 3,000 tons, Commander J. R. KEWLEY, will sail for London direct, on or about the 22nd instant.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate music and smoking rooms.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 5th January, 1889.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th January, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 29th January, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,903 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th January, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th January.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 19th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th January, 1889. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning *viâ* Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
Booldana	3,868	On or about 1st March 1889.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th December, 18-8. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

HOMEWARD!

OFFICERS shut out by TROOPSHIPS should apply to the undersigned for Passages to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, &c. Fares extremely low. Baggage space liberal.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Army, Civil and Passenger Agent.

28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FRENCH VERMOUTH

(NOILLY PRAT AND CIE)

Rs. 17-0 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash, Rs. 21-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S

ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.

THE BETEL, or ARECA NUT, has been employed in the East from time immemorial for the Teeth, and by the use of this Preparation which is most pleasant, the Teeth become pearly white, the gums hard and healthy, and Tooth-ache is prevented.

Per Pot, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TOILET SOAPS.

EECKELAER'S CELEBRATED TOILET SOAPS.

Bouquet de Violettes, Rose Printaniere, a l'Opoponax, a l'Heleotrope.

Re. 1, Re. 1-4, and Re. 1-8 per box of 3 tablets.

PEAR'S TRANSPARENT SOAP,
Tablets, Balls and Sticks.
10 As. and Re. 1-8.

TOILET SOAPS

In boxes containing three tablets.

Almond.	Elder Flower.
Brown Windsor.	Honey.
Curd.	Glycerine.
Sunflower.	Carbolic.

Per box, 12 As.

FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
(CHEMISTS),
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

FLATNESS OF TASTE,

SO COMMON IN FILTERED WATER,

OBVIATED

BY USING

SILICATED CARBON FILTERS.

By means of which the water is AERATED AND FILTERED simultaneously, rendering it, even after boiling, Pure, Bright, and Palatable.

The Silicated Carbon Block can be Instantly Removed, leaving the whole of the Filter Open for Inspection and Cleansing.

Domestic Filters in Cream-Coloured Stoneware, with Covers and Plated Taps.

No.	Rs. as.	No.	Rs. as.
O Capacity, ½ gallon,	0 8	B Capacity, 2 gallons,	21 0
A Capacity, 1 gallon,	11 8	C Capacity, 4 gallons,	32 0

TABLE FILTERS.

	PLAIN GLASS. each.		ENGRAVED GLASS. each.
No.	Rs. as.	No.	Rs. as.
O, 1 Pint	3 8	O, 1 Pint	4 8
A, 2 ,,	4 8	A, 2 ,,	6 8
B, 3 ,,	6 8	B, 3 ,,	9 0

SPECIALLY IMPORTED BY

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY., Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. Wedderburn, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

BEERS, STOUTS AND CIDER.

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

Cash Price.		Cash Price.	
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 6 0	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 4 0
Per case 4 doz. bottles	,, 23 0	Per case 6 doz. half-bottles	,, 23 0

SOLE AGENTS

FOR

JOHNSON & CO.'S CANTENBURY ALE.

This pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher & Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of Alcohol, and possesses in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterise all Beers.

Per dozen bottles..... Rs. 6 4 | Per dozen half-bottles ..... Rs. 4 4

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.

BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the Home Market Messrs. Foster and Son's bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands the highest price.

The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

Per dozen bottles, cash..... Rs. 6 12 | Per dozen half bottles, cash..... Rs. 4 12

	Bottles.	Half-Bottles.
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., by Stone, per dozen, cash	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 4
BASS'S BEER, L. B. A., by Foster and Sons	,, 6 4	,, 4 4
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz., cash	,, 6 12	,, 4 12
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Sons, per dozen, cash	,, 8 0	,, 5 8
KILDERKIN'S	each ,, 34 0	

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SAFE, SIMPLE, STABLE, SUCCESSFUL.

KEMP'S IODIZED SARSAPARRILA

Good Jamaica Sarsaparilla is one of the most valuable Alteratives and Tonics known. For all diseases arising from impurity of the BLOOD, such as Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, Scrofula, &c., it has no equal. Having been known and tried since the 16th century, its grand qualities as a perfect BLOOD PURIFIER are too well assured to need more publicity.

The value of Sarsaparilla is enhanced fifty-fold by a scientific and exact admixture with other Blood Tonics; foremost amongst which stands IODINE, one of the most widely diffused of elementary bodies.

Our Iodized Sarsaparilla is strongly recommended in Chronic Gout, Rheumatism, &c., but especial virtues are claimed for it in constitutional disease. The most eminent authorities give their votes in its favour for this, no matter what its origin.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

IMPROVED HOAR & CO.'S TRAVELLING BAGS.

"MAXIMUM CAPACITY."
"MINIMUM WEIGHT."

SPECIAL DESIGNS FOR THE CONTINENTAL JOURNEY.

THE MAIL, THE TIMES, THE PULLMAN } From Rs. 40 to Rs. 78.
12½ per cent. Cash Discount.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF RELIABLE TRAVELLING REQUISITES IN THE EAST.

HOAR & CO., { TRUNK AND BAG WAREHOUSE, } BOMBAY

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

FANCY BALBRIGGAN HALF HOSE.

A LARGE SHIPMENT of the above useful SOCKS now received for the hot weather, personally selected in the most favourable markets, WEST END Novelties at Moderate Rates and Specially Manufactured Double Toes and Heels, and all Fast Colours.

From Rs. 20 a dozen.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR IMMEDIATE CASH OR V. P. POST.

BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS,	8	qualities,	from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.
PORTS	6	,, ,,	Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
SHERRIES	6	From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 ,, ,,	per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case. Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY,

WINE SHIPPERS.

TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.

One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.

Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

FRUIT STANDS.

	Rs.
Blue glass bowl on plated pedestal with open work frame and swan handles, diam. 11 in., height 8 in.	15
A Nut Dish of porcelain in the form of a shell painted with a hazel spray, supported on a partially gilt pedestal, is surmounted by an oxidized squirrel eating a nut	27
A pretty Fruit Stand with cut crystal round dish, 10 in. diam., on partially gilt embossed pedestal, 11 in. high	36
In a round blue glass fruit dish framed in partially gilt open work on the scroll handles are full length figures of cupids flying butterflies, greatest diameter 14 in.	45
In an elegant fruit dish of blue Bohemian glass on a remarkably beautiful partially gilt stand, half length figures of cupids drawing their bows form the handles. It is oval in shape, and the greatest length over all is eighteen inches	65
A plainer Epergne, without any gilding, has a ruby glass bowl framed in pierced open scroll-work, with delicately carved female caryatids on the handles, and side branches from which two ruby glass baskets similarly framed are suspended. Height 20 inches, breadth 16 in.	90
Palm Epergne, with four branches for candles, from each of which a glass-lined basket is pendant. On the rocky base stands the finely modelled figure of a stag browsing on the lowest palm leaf while those forming the crown of the tree support a cut crystal dish 15 in. diameter	155
A very handsome centrepiece, has a robust oxidized cupid for a pedestal, seated on highly ornate partially gilt base, holding aloft a large blue glass bowl, framed in pierced open scroll work, also partially gilt, and with two miniature cupids perched on the handles	200
A richly decorated centrepiece, oxidized and partially gilt, 2 ft. high and 2 in. wide; with two spirited female figures on the base, and surmounted by a cut crystal dish 16½ in. diameter	400
Gilt centrepiece with whistling bird surprise. The base is square with rich gold mouldings and highly finished panel paintings in enamel, à la watteau. Round the centre shaft are three round crystal dishes, one above the other, 14 in., 12 in., and 9 in. diameter, and at the apex is a peach which falls open in halves on a spring being touched, disclosing a tiny bird of brilliant plumage, which warbles most naturally with appropriate movements of its beak, head, and body, until the peach suddenly closes up again with a snap. Height 32 in.	500

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water, Potash Water, Aerated Water	12 annas per doz.	Tonic Water, Lemonade, Gingerade	Re. 1 per doz.	Lithia Water, Seltzer Water, Vichy Water	Re. 1 Per doz.

Gingerale, Re. 1-8 per doz. Raspberryade, Re. 1 per doz.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS), BOMBAY.

FREEDOM FROM ALL PAINS CAUSED BY COLD OR EXPOSURE.

KEMP'S RHEUMATIKON.

A deadly enemy to all aches and pains leaving a healthy glow after application, equally useful for the child suffering from cold, or for the adult in agony from Rheumatism, Sciatica, &c.

A certain and never-failing specific for the cure of Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore-throats, Sprains, Contusions, &c. Invaluable to Shikarees, Athletes, and those who undergo great exertion, re-invigorating the tired muscles, and preventing the severe aching and stiffness which usually follows a day's sport.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS AND JEWELLERS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of MASONIC CLOTHING of the best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz :—

"APRONS."

	Rs.	As.
Master Masons Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	16	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	17	8
Leather Cases for the above	Rs. 4 0 to 7	0
Mark Masters Aprons	16	0
Excellent Masters	16	0
Royal Arch Companions, Apron and Sash	33	0
Do. Principal's, Apron and Sash	36	8
Leather Case for do.	Rs. 4 8 to 7	0

JEWELS.

Master Masons Silver Square and Compass	15 8
Master Masons, Locket size, Silver Gilt	35 0
Master Masons, Silver with Crystals	28 0
Master Masons, Silver Gilt with Crystals	35 0
Royal Arch Jewels, Silver Gilt	Rs. 15 8 to 22 0
Excellent Masters, set with Crystals	28 0
Mark Masters Jewels	Rs. 12 8 to 28 8
Jubilee Jewels, worn by all Master Masons	28 8
Miniature Jewels, Silver gilt, for all Degrees	12 8
Past Master Jewels	from Rs. 85 0 to Rs. 165 0

Complete sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia, and Jewels always in Stocks for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD REAY.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

AND THE

VICEROY OF INDIA.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

58, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE

from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISS LENA STANLEY.
JOHNSON AND FRANKLIN'S
SURPRISE PARTY
WILL PERFORM
TO-NIGHT,
NOVELTY THEATRE,
TO-NIGHT,
FRIDAY, THE 18TH JANUARY, 1889.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
THE DONATORS OF MIRTH, MUSIC AND FOOTLIGHT FUN.
MISS LENA STANLEY,
The Admired Contralto Vocalised Variety Artist, and only Lady Tambourinist from the North.
Box and Reserved Tickets obtainable from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and at the Doors.

COOK'S
POPULAR HARBOUR EXCURSIONS.

THE s.s. "GODAVARI" will leave the Apollo Bunder on SATURDAY next, 19th inst., at 8-30 p.m., for a Moonlight Cruise ro und the Harbour. See Handbills.
Band and Refreshments on Board.
Tickets, ONE RUPEE, from
THOMAS COOK & SON.

HEAD LINE.

THE S. S. "BENGORE HEAD" will be leaving shed (Q) Prince's Dock. on or about 25th inst., for LONDON direct. Has good accommodation for a few Cabin Passengers at moderate rates. Liberal Allowance for luggage. For particulars apply to—
JOHN M. HEYN & Co.,
Agents.
23, Elphinstone Circle.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO HULL DIRECT.

THE S. S. "APOLLO," 3,200 tons, Commander J. Atkin, will leave Bombay for Hull on or about the 26th January. This steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of passengers and passages are granted on moderate terms.
Saloon and Cabins amidships. Fitted with Electric Light.
For particulars as to passage money, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes St., Bombay.

KULU VALLEY TEA "PEKOE."

IN order to make room for the New Season's Produce, we are instructed to sell this Fine Tea at Rs. 1-8 per lb. Apply to
THOMSON & TAYLOR,
35, Esplanade Road, opposite the University Tower.

SEALED TENDERS are invited up to 1 p.m., on MONDAY, the 21st inst., for CARPENTER'S WORK and LABOUR for replacing of the Upper Deck to the Barque Sir Lancelot, of about 886 tons, now lying in Bombay Harbour. The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept any Tender. For further particulars apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Managing Owners.

BACK BAY BATH Co.,
Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Kennedy Sea Face, on TUESDAY, 5th February, 1889, at 5-30 p.m.,

NOTICE.

THE Right of Collecting ROAD and BRIDGE TOLLS in the Satara District for the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1889, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th February, 1889. For further particulars apply to that Officer.
ALFRED KEYSER,
Collector and President.
Satara, 10th January, 1889.

FOR SALE, OWNER GOING HOME.

A VERY HANDSOME BAY ARAB CHARGER, 8 years' old, quiet to ride and drive, Carries a lady. Regularly ridden in parade. 3 Seasons. Open to Vet. Inspection. Price Rs. 500.
2. An English DOG CART, in First-rate Order, removable hood, &c. Set of English Harness in good condition. A Waler Pony, about 13-3, aged, but full of work, very good trapper. Open to Vet. Inspection. Price of turnout Rs. 750. Open to an offer. Apply to
CAPTAIN ROUPELL,
District Staff Officer, Bombay.

NOW READY.
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE Following SALES by PUBLIC AUCTION, for the 12 Months commencing from 1st April, 1889, will be held at the Huzur Office of the Collector of Kolaba at Alibag, on SATURDAY, the 2nd March 1889.
1. Ferry-farm in the Kolaba Collectorate.
2. Right of Collecting Road-tolls in the Kolaba Collectorate.
3. Right of Removing Pearl Shells from all the Creeks in the Kolaba Collectorate.
For further particulars application should be made to the Undersigned.
W. F. SINCLAIR,
Collector, and President District Local Board.
Kolaba,
Camp Mangaon, 10th January, 1889.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

A MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION of Rs. 10 or a Yearly Subscription of Rs. 110 will entitle a Mofussil Subscriber to PERUSAL and OWNERSHIP of Six English Weeklies and Four Periodicals, which will be posted from Bombay in the following order :—

Daily Post.
On Monday.....Six-pence Newspaper.
On Tuesday.....Do. do. (Illustrated.)
On Wednesday ...Three-pence Newspaper.
On Tuesday ..... Do. do. (Illustrated.)
On Friday .....Two-pence Newspaper.
On Saturday.....Penny Newspaper.

Weekly Post.
First Saturday.....Six-pence Periodical.
Second Saturday.....Shilling Periodical.
Third Saturday .....Two-Shilling Periodical.
Fourth Saturday.....Half-Crown Periodical.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS AND REVIEWS FOR SELECTION.

Penny Newspapers.
Funny Folks. Tit-bits.
London Figaro.

Two Pence Newspapers.
Dublin Weekly Freeman. Public Opinion.
English Mechanic and World of Science. Weekly London Times.

Three Pence Newspapers.
Athenæum. Punch (Illustrated.)
Fair-Play. Pall Mall Budget.

Six Pence Newspapers.
British Medical Journal. Overland Mail.
Engineer. Lancet.
Engineering. Saturday Review.
Field. St. James's Budget.
Home News. Truth.
World. Vanity Fair.

Six Pence Newspapers (Illustrated.)
Graphic. Pictorial World.
Illustrated London News. Sporting and Dramatic News.

Six Pence Periodicals.
Cassels' Family Magazine. Leisure Hour.
Chambers's Journal. Longman's Magazine.
Cornhill Magazine. Marine Engineer.
Family Herald. Provincial Medical Journal

Shilling Periodicals.
Birmingham Medical Journal. Macmillan's Magazine. Young Ladies' Journal.
Harper's Monthly Magazine

Two Shilling Periodicals.
Dublin Medical Journal. Glasgow Medical Journal.
Edinburgh Medical Journal. Practitioner.

Half Crown Periodicals.
Contemporary Review. National Review.
Fortnightly Review. Nineteenth Century.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW, on the old Dockyard Road, Mazagon, lately occupied by John S. Maidment, Esq. Rent Rs. 80. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW at Mazagon, vacated by Furdoonjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq. Rent Rs. 80. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET.—The "CAIRN," on Cumballa Hill. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

XMAS NUMBERS, ALMANACKS' AND ANNUALS.

	Rs. a.
Whitaker's Almanack, for 1889 ...Re. 1-10 and	0 10
British Journal Photographic Almanack and Photographer's Daily Companion for 1889 ...	0 10
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Truth, 'Xmas Number	1 0
Vanity Fair, 'Xmas Number, with Coloured Plate	1 0
Punch's Almanack	0 8
Christmas Annual of the Novel-Reader, with Coloured Plate	0 6
Girl's Own Annual, Vol. 9	5 0
Maclean's Guide to Bombay for 1889.....	5 0
Harper's Magazine, 'Xmas Number	0 10
Beeton's 'Xmas Annual	0 10
London Society 'Xmas Number.....	0 10
Quiver Annual.....	0 6
Life, 'Xmas Number.....	1 0
Judy Almanac.....	0 6
Tinsley's Annual.....	0 10
Young Ladies' Journal, Vol. 32.....	4 12
World, 'Xmas Number	1 0
Belgravia Annual.....	0 10
Gentleman's Annual.....	0 10
Fun Almanack	0 4
Morning Post, 'Xmas Number.....	0 4
Atalanta, or Every Girl's Annual for 1889.....	5 0
Harper's Young People, Vol. 4.....	4 12
Little Wide Awake, Cloth.....	3 4
Bow Bell's Novelettes, Vol. 19.....	1 12
Zadkiel's Almanack for 1889.....	0 6
Yule Tide, 'Xmas Number, with coloured plate...	1 0
Nautical Almanack for 1889.....	2 0
HOOD'S COMIC ANNUAL FOR 1889.....	0 10
Zadkiel's Astronomical Ephemeris for 1889.....	0 6
Mr. PUNCH'S VICTORIAN ERA, 3 Vol.....	13 8
Leisure Hour, Vol. for 1888.....	4 8
Deprose's Annual.....	0 10
Winter's Annual (My Poor Dick).....	0 10
Bow Bell's Annual (Monkey Mephisto, by H. Murray)	0 10
Bow Bell's Almanack for 1889.....	0 6
Cassell's Illustrated Almanack for 1889	0 6
Illustrated London Almanack for 1889.....	0 10
Arrowsmiths 'Xmas Annual (Inner House; by Walter Besant)	0 10
Young Ladies' Journal, 'Xmas Number, with coloured plate	1 8
Miss Braddon's 'Xmas Annual (Mistletoe Bough)	0 10
Sunday at Home for 1888. Vol	4 8
Cassell's Family Magazine for 1888.....	5 8
Grant's 'Xmas Number	0 10
All the Year Round, 'Xmas Number	0 6
Sylvia's Home Journal, 'Xmas Number, with coloured plate	1 0
Atalanta, 'Xmas Number.....	0 10
Christian World Annual	0 10
Times of India Calendar and Directory 1889 ...	Rs. 2 0 and 8 0
Father, Xmas Annual, with coloured plate.....	1 0
Queen Almanac.....	0 10

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NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.
"CRITERION HOTEL"
situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens. General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.
Wm. MILSON AND Co., Proprietors.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,
whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular, there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by
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J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.
Sole Agent for India.

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Fresh shipment just received per P. & O. s. s. Peninsular.
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MESS PRESIDENTS
AND
CLUB SECRETARIES
I respectfully invited to these
CIGARETTES.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

FICHU BROOCHES.

LIGHT, delicate, and playful variations in PINS, HEARTS, and DARTS TRANSFIXED INSECTS, ARROWS, HORSE-SHOES, FLOWERS, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptble present can be selected
MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.
For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
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GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

THE Latest Improved Burners, fitted to Lamps and Lanterns.—Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

BILLIARD CHALK, 2 As. per dozen ; Tips, 3 As. per dozen ; Cues from Rs. ½ to 9 each ; Wafers, 8 As. a box ; Spots, 8 As. per box ; Short Rest from Rs. 3 each ; Cement Balls, &c., very cheap.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo Street.

VANILLA STICKS, Rs. 18 per lb. ; Rs. 1-8 per oz; Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, As. 10 and 14 per bottle; Violet Powder, etc.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

KIOTO! KIOTO!! KIOTO!!! The Cheapest, Neatest and Best Pattern in Crockery. Dinner Set for 6 persons, 30 pieces, Rs. 16 only. Tea Set, 27 pieces, Rs. 6-14. No Family should now be without it.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

A YOUNG MATRICULATED LADY will be glad to receive a Few Pupils(girls) for PRIVATE TUITION. She is also prepared to give lessons in music.—Apply, by letter, to "M.," care of this paper.

3 DOZ. CRICKET BALL, Carriage paid, per doz. extra quality Rs. 12; 1 at Rs. 10; 2 at Rs. 8; 3 at Rs. 6; Cash V. P.—ELAHEE BUKSH & Co., Meerut.

ENGLISH LADY desires re-engagement as Companion or Governess. English, French, Music, Drawing. Excellent references. Apply to "A. P." care of this paper.

FOR EARLY SALE.—A BERTHON BOAT, just landed (unpacked). Original cost Rs. 250. For particulars, apply to "SAILOR," care of this paper.

WANTED.—By a Scotch Gentleman, age 24, a wife not over 22, must be good looking and domestic. Advertizer in a Hill Station. Reply, sending Photo., to "SCOT," care of this paper.

WANTED.—a Hindu BOOK-KEEPER, also a Smart LAD, for a shop. Portuguese preferred.—Apply, stating salary, to "M.," care of this office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—An Experienced INDENT CLERK, Salary Rs. 120 per month, with good prospects to a competent man. None other need apply. Address "MERCHANT" care of this paper.

WANTED.—For up-country newspaper, Senior PRESSMAN. Should know STEREO WORK ; Printing in Colours ; Paging and Ruling ; Mounting and Dismounting ; Printing Machines and Presses.—Apply, with copies of testimonials stating salary expected, to "X.," care of this paper.

COOK'S MOONLIGHT EXCURSION S. S. GODAVARI, on SATURDAY next, 19th instant from the Apollo Bunder, at 8-30 p.m. Band and Refreshments on board.—Fare ONE RUPEE.

THOMAS NICOL, Agent for Domestic Servants, and also Repairer of Pianoforte, Organ, Harmonium and other Musical Instruments.—No. 6 Deanane, near the old Secretariat.

CHRISTIE H. BUTLER, Dental Surgeon. Above Bourne and Shepherd's Photographic Studio.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India

TO LET.—An Airy BUNGALOW, Comfortable for European Family, Parell, DeLisle Road, opposite to B. B. and C. I. R. Workshop.—Apply to Messrs. EBRAHIM NOORDIN & Co., Fort, Bazaar Gate Street.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

A Well Fitted STEAM LAUNCH on hire, Suitable for Picnics, &c., at moderate fare, apply to NANABHOY B. MARSHALL, at Moodee Bazaar, Mandvee.

ITALIAN CAKES can be had at PEARSE'S at Re. 1 per lb.—PEARSE, 7 Church Gate Street.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, perfect fit Guaranteed, and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street, Bombay.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—A Handsome Grey Waler Cob, 4 years, 14½, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness, up to 13 stone. Apply to STEPHENS and SONS, Girgaum.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

FUSEE VESTAS.—The latest Novelty in Smokers' Requisites.—Cheap, Elegant, and Harmless. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SPONGES.—BEST Turkey and Honeycomb all sizes, and free from sand. A very large selection from Re. 1.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents : PHIPSON and Co.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X." at this office.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound. Rs. 5 postage, 4 annas.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. Fort particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals :—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886,—Address : The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Sale Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5 ; interleaved, Rs. 6.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., 41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their Usual Auction Sale at their rooms as follows :—
On account of the concerned—
10 boxes Carte Blanche champagne, in quarts sound.
10 „ „ in pints „
6 „ Crude Bareyen claret.
6 „ Kometen Sect champagne.
3 cases boots and shoes.
6 „ copying books.
1 „ pencils.
1 „ Bank post size papers, fine thin.
On account of Ahmed Abdula—
215—1-2 2 cases woollens.
1 case Ilford Dry Plates.
1 case Chateau de Montford.
10 cases Sauterases A. J. Liantier Bordeaux.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, January 18, 1889.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

NOTICE.

The Sale of the Mills of the Nawab of Balla Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, advertised to be sold on the 14th instant, has been adjourned, by order of the Official Liquidators, till the 4th Feb.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, January 18, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIP'S CHRONOMETERS.
Under instructions from the Director of the Government Observatory, Colaba, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—
5 ship's chronometers.
The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.
6 cases each 6 dozen Digby chicks.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome, strong, grey Arab, 14-2 hands, 8 years' old, good pig sticker and jumper, been regularly driven in double and single harness.
1 handsome, strong, glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome, strong, bay Arab horse, quiet to ride and drive.
1 bay Arab galloway goes well in harness.
1 handsome, strong, iron grey Pegu pony, quiet and very fast.
1 handsome, strong, dun color Pegu pony, quiet and very fast.
1 strong, English-built, glass-fronted, single-seated office brougham in very good order, by "Wyburn."
1 second-hand, strong landau, in very good order.
1 boy's pony strong and useful.
1 pair of handsome, strong, black Arab, strong and serviceable, going in single and double harness, aged about 7 years and 14-2 high.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Army Clothing, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the old Government Bakery, Fort—
130 wooden helmet cases.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the office of Messrs. King, King and Co., at the Church Street, opposite the Cathedral, the whole of the office furniture of Messrs. King, King, consisting of counters, chairs, office tables, punkhas, cupboards, couches, dining, round, camp, washing and dressing tables, &c., &c.
The above is being sold as Messrs. King, King and Co. have ordered out new office furniture for their new office.
The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KANDAWADY.
On THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the owner the following valuable landed property.—
All that piece or parcel of Farendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Kandawadi at Girgaum, in the registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 333 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Louis Rodrigues, on the south by the property of the Church of our Lady of Hope, on the east by the property of Hormusjee Dinsha, and on the west by a public passage, and which said hereditaments and premises are registered in the Municipal rates under No. 875 street No. 16, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the owners.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSE.
On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Abdool Rahman Mincer & Co.'s Stables, at Belasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, a lot of 20 horses, consisting of chargers, gallowys, hacks, ponies, &c.
Owing to Messrs. A. R. Mincer & Co.'s Stable being closed, the above horses will be sold to the highest bidder.
Also a team of black Arab Horses, 14-2, 5 and 7 years' old will be sold as a team or pair as would suit the intending purchasers.
Also a pair of black galloways, 14 hands, quiet in single and double harness the property of the Turkish Consul.
The horses will be on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, January 18, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF WOOLLEN CLOTH.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the concerned ex s.s. Bengal.
1 case 54 inches Scotch cashmere.
1 „ venetian.
1 „ bird's eye flannel.
1 „ silk finish stripe and check flannel.
1 „ fancy melton.
1 „ gymkhana stripe flannel.
1 „ double width black coating.

SALE OF PRECIOUS STONES.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., by order of whom it may concern, and on account and at the risk of Mr. C. L. PERIATAMBAY of Colombo.
The remaining 23 parcels of Ceylon sapphires, topazs, star sapphires, &c., &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
7 cases prints.
5 „ T red shirtings.
2 „ trousering.
1 cases boots and shoes.
5 cases handkerchieves.
5 „ T red gagrapat.
On account and at the risk of Hassum Hajee Beg Mahomed—50 doz. shirts.
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Shambho Dyal Sriram of Delhi—
S S 744 M | 9396—1 case merinos.

AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome, English-built mail-phaeton.
1 „ strong-built barouche, in very good order.
1 „ high-wheeled dogcart.
1 strong and light pony cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS, BOARDS AND PLANKS AT TANK BUNDER.
Under instructions from the voluntary liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the mill at Tank Bunder on TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 pm.
About 100 tons superior teak scantlings, boards, and planks of various size, in lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummam Street, Fort, below the offices of Messrs. F. Fischer & Co. to close consignments.
A large assortment of very superior ornamental and table glassware, majolica and porcelain ware, bronze ware, trumpeter clocks, mechanical pictures, musical boxes, mother-o'-pearl goods, baskets, fancy sticks, and a small lot of sterling jewellery, superior Damask table cloths, portable sewing iron bedsteads, beautiful enamelled ware, new assortment of tin toys, &c., &c.
The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE SHIP "COUNTY OF BUTE," STRANDED NEAR VERAWUL.
On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the underwriters.
The ship "County of Bute," 733 tons, with her masts, yards, rigging, anchors, chains, stores, &c., &c., as she now lies stranded near Verawul, about 40 yards from the seashore. She is a composite boat (iron frame planked) and classed A1 at Lloyds.
The sails and ropes of the ship are not included in the sale, but will be sold separately immediately after the vessel is sold. They can be viewed at the Auction Rooms at the time of sale.
The whole of the purchase-money will be required at the time each lot is knocked down to the purchaser ; and further particulars and conditions of sale may be learnt on application at the office of the undersigned, where a photograph of the vessel can be seen by the intending purchasers.

SALE OF STORES AT THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS AT TANK BUNDER.
Under instructions from the voluntary Liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder on THURSDAY, the 24th inst, at 3 p.m.
A large quantity of stores, of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

BONA FIDE SALE.
Under instructions from the Executor and Executrixes of the Will of the late H. A. Suntook, Esq. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 50, Gandevi Road, on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m. the valuable and handsome, black wood, teak wood and English-made mahogany household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome oval pier glasses in gilt frames, handsome parian figures with domes, English-made eight-day clock by Bennett, striking every quarter hour with chimes, gilt clocks with domes, a fire and burglar proof iron safe on stand by Milner with jewel drawers, handsome 1, 2 and 4 light hanging argand lamps by Tucker, Hink's patent table and hanging lamps superior oleographs, a handsome English-made buggy, by Kesterton, and ni good order, a strong double-seated brougham by Collett, a handsome high caste flea-bitten grey Arab horse, plated mounted single harness ; a choice colection of well grown plants in China pots and tubs, China garden seats, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, January 18, 1889.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.
To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is desirous of SELLING his business, at Rangoon, of CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER, IMPORTER of SEWING MACHINES, &c., as a going concern at actual cost price. The reason for parting with it is that he cannot attend to it personally. Offers to be addressed to
A. MINCK,
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NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS £16,976,616.
TONTINE POLICIES.
5 Year Dividend Policies.
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BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on MONDAY, 21st January, 1889, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—
I. To pass the accounts for the year ending 30th November, 1888.
II. To elect the Committee for the year 1889 ; and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.
By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 12th January, 1889.

CHIKALDA (BERAR)
3,800 ft., above sea level.

NOTICE of PROPERTY FOR SALE, known as KNOWLESWOOD and NETHERWOOD, belonging to the Rev. H. W. HADEN. The property consists of TWO SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT BUNGALOWS ROOFED WITH GALVANIZED IRON and ONE THATCHED BUNGALOW, all three FURNISHED together with appropriate, strongly-built, out-offices roofed for the most part with galvanized iron, together with lands covered by the same and adjoining, in extent about 14 acres, of which about 5 acres are planted with bearing coffee, and the whole subject only to a ground-rent of Re. 1 per acre.
Offers for the above property are invited, and should be sent in before 10th February 1889 to
Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON, & Co.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS CO., Limited.
ધી નીયુ ઈસ્ટ ઇંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of January, 1889, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—
1st—To Receive and Adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1888.
2nd—To Declare a Dividend.
3rd—To Appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th—To Appoint Auditors for the year 1888-1889, and to fix their remuneration.
By order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું.
MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 26th January, 1889, both days inclusive.
Bombay, 9th January, 1889.

THE EQUITABLE MORTGAGE CO.
Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Missouri, U. S. A.
ISSUE of £150,000 Five per cent. Debenture.
Bonds, based on First Mortgages deposited with Trustees in London.

Capital Subscribed	$ 2,000,000 (upwards of £400,000.)
Capital Paid-up	$ 1,000,000 (upwards of £200,000.)
Capital Uncalled	$1,000,000 (upwards of £200,000.)

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AGENTS IN INDIA.
MESSRS. WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
28, APOL

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

POLO.—There will be no polo this afternoon.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 16th instant :—Fremona (s), from Cardiff. Yesterday :—Kangra (s), London ; Red Jacket (s), Cardiff ; and ship Sir Lancelót, Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The Karagola (s), sailed yesterday for Karachi and Coast.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Bengore Head and the s. s. Kangra entered the dock on the 16th ; the s. s. Karagola left, and the s. s. Clan Monroe entered yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Marion Theresa left the dock on the 16th.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The following is the statement for the month of December 1888 :—Daily average attendance, 185·09 ; admissions, 2,079 ; prevailing diseases, fevers and diseases of the lungs and air passages.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Rajah of Rajapore arrived here on Wednesday, accompanied by 150 followers. He has taken up his residence in the house of Chunilal Motilal at Girgaum Back Road.

A PARSEE MUSICAL COMPOSER.—The Volunteer Band played on Wednesday a mazurka entitled "St. Leonards On Sea," the composition of Mr. B. L. Batliboi. The mazurka was performed by a band at Hastings last year, but this was the first occasion, we are told, on which the work of a native composer has been played by a military band in India.

GAMBLERS.—Cadur Yar Mahomed and three other Mahomedans were yesterday charged by Constable Saunderson before Mr. P. Ryan, Cadur with keeping a common gaming house at Grant Road, and with the three others being found gaming therein with dice and money on Wednesday night last. They were all convicted. Cadur, a noted gambler, was fined Rs. 20 and the rest were fined Rs. 10 each.

ACCIDENTS ON BOARDSHIP.—A stevedore's labourer, named Rama Ragoo, employed on board the s. s. Hannon, lying in the Prince's Dock, was yesterday severely injured by a fall from the main deck into the between decks of the vessel. Another stevedore's labourer named Shaik Abbas Oomer Khan, employed on board the s. s. Knight of St. John, was yesterday seriously injured by falling into the hold of that vessel: Both the injured men were removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the Gloster Regiment will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club this evening at 5-45 :—

Overture	Tancredi		Rossini.
Valse	Bridal Songs		Gungl.
Incidental Music	Henry VIII		Sullivan.
Polka	Teuille d'Amour		Travers.
Valse	Little Sailors		Crowe.
Selection	Engliah Airs		Godfrey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE ARYA GNYAN VARDHAK SABHA.—A public meeting of this Sabha was held in the mandap of Javer Bang on the Kalbadevi Road on Wednesday. Mr. Motilal Mansuklal Munshi, B.A., LL.B., presided. The lecturer, Mr. Ganpatram Rajaram Bhatt, the secretary of the Hindu Social Reform Association of Ahmedabad, delivered an eloquent and instructive lecture and read a lively piece of poetry he had composed "On the Evils of Early Marriage," and gave a painful picture of the miseries of that custom. The subject having been discussed in the meeting, the president expressed in eloquent terms his views on the subject at some length.

A FISHING BOAT CAPSIZED.—Luximan Succaram, the owner of a fishing boat No. 2383, reported to the Water Police authorities on Wednesday evening that his boat, while returning on Tuesday night from fishing, was capsized by a sudden gust of wind while off Malabar Point. The crew of the boat were all thrown into the water, but after rising to the surface they clung to the capsized boat. The tindal of the boat, however, named Gowria Hashia, was never seen again, and is believed to have been drownad. The fishing tackle, oars, &c., were lost. The three men who formed the crew held on to the boat all night, and were rescued by a passing boat on Wednesday morning, and the capsized boat was towed into harbour.

A PLANNED THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Guider charged Kondia, a cartman, and Vullyjee, a Bania, before Mr. Hamilton with stealing ten bags of rice. From the evidence it appeared that on Wednesday last the cartman had been engaged to convey ten bags of rice from a bunder to a native merchant's godown. Instead of doing so the man, acting under the directions of the second prisoner, drove his cart to Dadur, where he was met by the Bania. The latter then took the cart to Bandora, where he placed the bags in his shop. The next day he made various attempts to sell the rice, but at such a small price that his neighbours suspected that the rice had been dishonestly obtained. A report was made to the police at Bandora, the Bania was arrested, and the bags of rice seized. On the same day the merchant who had been robbed here had reported the theft of the rice. Enquiries were made as to the cartman, and the police were enabled to trace the cart to Bandora, where they found the Bania in custody. Further investigations brought to light that the whole theft had been planned by Vullyjee, who, it seemed, had directed his accomplice to change the number and badge of his cart, which the latter did, having obtained the badge of another cartman. This was done to foil the police in tracing the theft, but, as it proved, did not prove successful. As further inquiries had to be made, Mr. Hamilton remanded the case to enable Inspector Guider to prosecute them.

A LIBRARY FOR KHANGAUM.—A correspondent writes :—It having been felt by some of the permanent residents here that a library, which is a *sine qua non* in most stations in India and elsewhere, ought to exist, a meeting of those interested was held on the 9th instant in the house of Mr. Maneckshaw Ruttonjee Dustoor to inaugurate its establishment. Mr. Maneckshaw, who has since left for Akola as Extra Assistant Commissioner, then very kindly presented the use of a small bungalow in his compound for the library so long as it should exist. On the motion of Mr. Bomanjee Hormusjee, Captain R. V. Garrett was unanimously elected to the chair. In the course of his remarks Captain Garrett referred to Mr. Maneckshaw's generosity, which he considered highly commendable, and to his parentage, his father having served in various honourable positions both in Berar and Hyderabad under H. H. the Nizam. The speaker eulogised the distinguished services of several of Mr. Maneckshaw's relatives, whom, he (Captain Garrett) had the pleasure of knowing personally to the Government, which, however, Government had not been slow to recognize. The library would be designated in compliment to Mr. Maneckshaw, "The Dustoor Ruttonji Library." Captain Garrett impressed upon his hearers the great necessity of supporting so laudable an institution, and promised to do all that lay in his power to further the sphere of its usefulness while he remained Assistant Commissioner of Khangaum. Mr. Bomanjee replied briefly, thanking Captain Garrett for his sympathy and hearty co-operation in the promotion of the library.

THE THEFT AT THE SASSOON BUNGALOW.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Ramchundar Balsetha goldsmith, was brought up on remaind before Mr. Ryan and charged by Inspector Cobb with voluntarily receiving and assisting in concealing and disposing of a gold brooch set with diamonds, valued at Rs. 500, and a gold chain, valued at Rs. 200, the property of Lady Sassoon, knowing the same to have been stolen. On or about the 12th April last Lady Sassoon had in her service a punkha-walla named Narayen Nanoo *alias* Rama Luximon, who now stands committed to the Sessions for the triple murder at Dadur. A few days after Narayen was dismissed from service for negligence, Lady Sassoon found her diamond brooch, valued at Rs. 500, and a gold chain, valued at Rs. 200, had been stolen from her bungalow. The theft was reported to the police, who upon enquiry traced nineteen diamonds that were set in a gold brooch in the possession of one Trimbuck Vithul, a goldsmith living at Ghogari Mohola. Trimbuck, on being questioned, admitted having bought them from the accused and his brother Narayen, also a goldsmith, for Rs. 200 about five or six months ago. The Police afterwards arrested the accused at a village called Tanalee in the Ratnagherry District and brought him to Bombay. The accused in his defence urged that he received the diamonds not knowing that they were stolen property. He, however, pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and in passing sentence remarked that the prisoner must have known perfectly well that a boy like Narayen Nanoo could not have honestly come by the property. The evidence before him proved that the diamonds had been stolen and that the accused had received them. It was such men as the accused who encouraged thefts being commited in private houses by servants owing to the facilities afforded them of disposing of stolen property. As a warning to such offenders, he sentenced the accused to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THIEVING GANGS IN BOMBAY.

DURING the last few weeks the Bombay Police have done certain work which entitles them to every praise, and as a result it should go far to tranquillize the mind of those who have had occasion recently to complain of the increase of crime in Bombay. Within the last few weeks the police have run to earth no less than four gangs of housebreakers and thieves. And the members of these gangs, too, have been rigorously dealt with by the magistrates, or rather magistrate, as Mr. Hamilton heard all the cases in which the members of these gangs were concerned. From what has transpired during the trial of these men, it appeared that their depredations were not confined to a particular part of the city, but were carried on indiscriminately in the native town, that large section of the city which commences from the Market and includes Kalbadavi, Bholeshwar, and Pydhownie. It may be right to explain that a gang consisted of the burglar, an accomplice, and their receivers. And the praise for the work of breaking up these gangs, is due to Superintendent Brewin and Inspectors Butterfield, Dillon and Guider. The first case occurred last month, when a Borah, named Abdool Hassan Tyeba'ly was arrested coming out of a house he had just been trying to break into. When he was arrested the inquiries made brought to light several other cases in which he had taken part with a caste-fellow. Both were sentenced to the maximum punishment—two years. Immediately after this Inspector Butterfield got on the track of what is called the Bania gang. That police officer received information with regard to Velji Dharsi and three other Banias, and promptly acting on it he arrested the men. Investigations being made, they were found to be connected with several large cases of theft. On Wednesday, the magistrate, Mr. Hamilton, having inquired into these cases convicted the men, whom he sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from four years to six months, and on one charge committed them to the Sessions. The third gang is what is called the Marwari gang, and included five natives of Marwar. Inspector Dillon broke up this gang by arresting one of them on suspicion. A complaint was made with regard to the theft of an embroidered cap, and one of the gang was suspected. When with the police this man split on his accomplices, who were promptly visited early on the morning of New Year's Day and taken into custody. Investigations again made once more disclosed the fact that the men were concerned in no less than seven different cases of housebreaking and theft. In one particular case, one of the men, being dissatisfied with his master's payment of his wages, suggested robbing him, and, helped by accomplices, he broke into the house at night and took what could be found. Mr. Hamilton yesterday investigated the cases against these men, whom he convicted and on whom he passed sentences varying from four years to six months. The fourth gang is called the Ghatty gang and includes four men of the Ghatty caste. To Inspector Guider is due the breaking up of the quartette. Two of the men were arrested breaking into a house in the native town, and owing to what they divulged and from the subsequent inquiries made, their companions were arrested and found to be were also connected with over four distinct cases of burglary and theft. The evidence with regard to this latter case is being heard by the magistrate.

THE BYCULLA MURDER.

YESTERDAY at the Girgaum Police Court Hurry Runchoor *alias* Rama was brought up on remand before Mr. P. Ryan, and charged by Superintendent Smith with murder by causing the death of the girl Syee on the 13th November last. Mr. Frere, of Messrs. Little, Frere, Smith, and Nicholson, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution ; the accused was not defended. Mr. Frere opened the case by stating the circumstances relating to the murder of the girl Syee, whose body was found lying in a cook-room of a house in a by-lane off the Victoria Road, Byculla, on the date in question, the accused was the man who was last seen in company with the murdered girl on the forenoon of the 13th November last, soon after which time the girl is supposed to have been murdered. He then proceeded to call evidence for the prosecution.

Parbuttee, woman, said—I am the wife of Tookaram, a gardener, and resided in Tookaram Wadi, Victoria Road. I had a grand-daughter named Syee. I remember the day Syee was missed ; it was about two months ago. I last saw her alive at 10 o'clock on that morning, when she took my grandson Nana to school When she went out she was wearing several gold ornaments, some of which, now before the court, I now recognize. Syee did not return on that day. About 5 o'clock in the evening of that day information was given to the police. The next day I was taken to a bungalow in the Victoria Cross lane, where I saw her dead body.

Tookaram Manajee said—I am the husband of the last witness. Syee and her parents lived with me. I remember the day she was missed ; it was about two months ago. I last saw her alive about 9 or 10 o'clock on the morning of that day. I saw her on that occasion go out of the house for the purpose of taking my grandson to school. She was then wearing several valuable ornaments. The ornaments before the Court I identify as belonging to deceased. She did not return home. I first missed her about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. I then sent many persons in search of her and went to look for her myself, afterwards reporting the matter to the police. As I could not find her I returned home. The same night the police came to my house and took me to a house in the Victoria Cross Lane, where I was shown the dead body of my grand-daughter, who had been stripped of her ornaments. I know the girl Godi, who last saw Syee alive. I was present on two or three occasions when this girl was confronted with several persons for the purpose of identifying the person whom she had seen with the accused near the water tank. She failed to identify the alleged murderer at first, but on the accused being brought up about fifteen days afterwards, she picked him out. I identify the ornaments now before the court as the ornaments belonging to Syee.

Marootee Jothee, a Hindoo lad, said—I reside with my adopted father in Narel Wadi. I go to a school on Haines Road. I know Tookaram and his family. His grandson Nana goes to the same school as I do. I knew his sister Syee. I remember the day on which she was missed. On that day I called at Tookaram's house on the way to school. I went there to take Nana to school, but found he had left the house. I then went to school and saw Syee at the school building. Syee then told me that she was going ; so I accompanied Nana into the school and took him home the same evening. I met Nana's mother, who questioned me regarding the whereabouts of her daughter. I told her that syee had left the school about 10 o'clock the same morning, and that I had not seen her since.

Nana Succroo, a hawker of fruits residing in Goozria Bazaar, Byculla, said—I knew deceased. I remember the day on which she was missed. I last saw her returning from school at about 10 or half-past 10 o'clock in the morning. She was then returning from school alone. I spoke to her. The same evening I assisted in making a search for Syee.

Godi, a Hindoo girl, said—I know Syee. On a Tuesday I went to the house of one Koondee, by whom I was sent to the bazaar to buy vegetables. On the way there I saw the accused and Syee together standing near a water tank. I did not see her on my way back from the bazaar. The following day I made a statement to Inspector Cobb. On that occasion a number of persons were brought to me, and I was asked by the saheb if I could recognize any of them. I could not do so. I afterwards on a subsequent occasion identified the accused at the bungalow on the Victoria Cross Road. He was placed before me in company with several other persons. Inspector Cobb was present.

Accused declined to cross-examine this witness, but stated that he was not standing with the girl Syee at the water tank.

The case was adjourned for further hearing to the 23rd instant.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Jan. 17.—The barometer has risen over the whole of India by amounts ranging from fortieth of an inch in South India to a sixth of an inch in North Punjab. The pressure is nearly five-tenths of an inch higher at Peshawar than at Colombo. The gradients hence are very steep in Upper India, and the unusual prevalence of northerly winds to-day is more especially in the Punjab and Rajputana. The temperature has generally increased slightly, except in the Punjab, where it has fallen rapidly. The temperature is five to ten degrees above the normal in Bengal, the Central Provinces, Central India, and the greater part of the North-West Provinces, and is very low in North Punjab. The mean temperature yesterday at Quetta was sixteen degrees below normal, at Murree thirteen, and at Rawalpindi eight. Quetta reports the temperature at nineteen degrees. Last night the skies were clearing, but they were still partially clouded. There were some light local showers but of little importance yesterday.

CAPTAIN H. D. OLIVIER, R.E., has been appointed Under-Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department.

THE RIVER KARUN.

AT the ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society held on the 16th instant, presided over by the Hon. Sir Raymond West, Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi read the following paper on the River Karun, which has been just opened to trade by the Persian Government :—

The opening of the River Karun to trade by the Persian Government is a welcome news for England and India. Though the concessions originally granted at the instance of Sir E. Wolfe, our present Plenipotentiary at Persia, are one by one being withdrawn, we imust accept them as the thin end of eye of the wedge and wait for better results. About fifty years ago even the merenavigation of the river was looked upon with an eye of jealousy by the Persian Government. They considered it so much opposed to their interests, that in order to avoid any conflict, Captain Hennel, the then Resident and Political Agent at Bushire, had asked the Bombay Government to issue a special order prohibiting even an attempt at navigation in the river. The steam vessel Euphrates, in the Euphrates expedition, under Colonel Chesney, was the first that had attempted to go up the river in 1836. But it had then succeeded to go so far as Ahwaz only. Lieutenant Selby, I N., commanding the s. s. Assyria, was, however, very fortunate in navigating the river for the first time in 1842, as far as Shuster, about 150 miles from the sea.* He was accompanied, in this expedition by Mr. (now Sir) Henry Layard, who had also previously travelled at a great risk of life in the regions watered by the Karun,†

The country through which the river Karun passes is very interesting, not only from a commercial and political point of view, but also from an archæological and antiquarian point of view. It was on the shores of this river Karun that Daniel, according to the Old Testament, had seen his celebrated dream in the palace at Shushan. It is the river down which, we learn from Arrian, Alexander the Great sailed in his march from Persepolis to Susa, and it is the river which his admiral, Nearchus, ascended with the fleet placed at his disposal. It is the river which is spoken of in the celebrated march of Tamur in later times as the Chahar Daugah. To a Parsee, the region traversed by this river is very interesting, because it contains a good deal that would remind him of the greatness of the ancient Persian Empire under the Sassanians, the last dynasty of its kings, whose overthrow threw them on the foreign shores of this country, where, after several vicissitudes of fortune they have at last settled to lead a quiet and peaceful, prosperous and contented life under the benign British Government, whose shadow they wish may continue to be as auspicious over their head as that of the bird Homae mentioned in the old Persian fables. It is the region where the foreign Parthian dynasty under its last king Ardavan, (the Artabanes of the Greek writers) was overthrown by the well known Ardeshir Babegan (Artaxeres I of the Greek historians) —Ardeshir Babegan, whose memory is cherished by the Parsees even up to this day when his glorious name is mentioned in the usual Afringan ceremony as "Ardeshir Babegan aidar yad bad anosheh ravan ravani," *i.e.* "May the Ardeshir Babegan of pious soul be remembered here." It is the region where Shapur, the son of Ardeshir, had, after his victory at the battle of Edessa, imprisoned his royal Roman prisoner Valeiran, whose prison house is even now shown by tradition to inquisitive travellers in a castle at Shuster on the banks of the Karun. It is the region where Hormuz, the grandson of Ardeshir, had founded the well known city known by his name the city of Ram Hormuz, which also gives its name to a large plain watered by the Karun. It is the region which even now contains many signs of the greatness of the Sassanian dynasty.

We will first trace the course of the river from its source downwards.‡ The principal sources of the Karun are in the mountains of Zardeh Kuh (*i. e*, the yellow mountains) near Ispahan on the opposite or eastern side of which are the Chehel Chesmeh (*i.e* forty springs) the sources of the Zindeh Rud (*i.e.* the living river), which runs to Ispahan.§ According to Kinnier, it begins at a place called "Correng." The river, after forcing its way through lofty mountains and receiving many small streams, is joined by its principal tributary, the Ab-i-Bors, a few miles above Susan. It then enters the valley of Susan. Below Susan it is crossed by a magnificent bridge which Sir H. Layard attributes to the Kyanian epoch. It then emerges into the plain of Akili. It receives several tributary streams, the principal of which are the Taiok which, rising near Kuh-Keina, runs near the foot of Diz-Malekan and the Ab-i-Shur, a large salt stream. The Karun enters the plain of Akili by a narrow gorge, which is fortified by two ancient castles probably Sassanian, the Kaleh-i-Rustom on the right and the Kaleh-i-Dokhtar (*i.e.* daughter's castle) on the left. After running quietly for 10 miles on the plains of Akili, it is joined by the large salt stream of Baitawand. Then it passes near Shushter. Here the river is divided into two parts, the main stream and an artificial canal called the Ab-i-Gargar, which joins the main stream again at Band-i-Kir. Here the main stream is also joined by the river of Dizful. After this junction the river Karun runs for some considerble length in three distinct parallel streams according to the soil through which the waters have flowed. The main stream of the Karun which runs in the centre presents a dull reddish colour ; the Abi-i-Gargar a milkwhite colour and the Diz ul black. About thirteen miles below Band-i-Kir it passes the village of Weis. It then passes by Ahwaz. From Ahwaz it runs for some distance well nigh straight, and then takes a serpentine course up to Ismailiyen. Thence passing by the village of Idrisyeh, it runs to the Haffar and running by Mohammareh, joins the Shat-at-Arab. According to Lieutenant Selby, who was the first to navigate this river to a very great extent, the Karun communicates with the sea by two channels. The direct and natural mouth and the one by which it formerly emptied itself into the sea is by the Khor Bamushir. The indirect channel is by the Haffar (or canal), an artificial cut, through which the Karun now discharges the greater part of its waters into the Shat-al-Arab and thence into the sea. Sir Henry Layard says :—"In the early part of this century and before that, the Karun emptied itself into the sea by two or three additional outlets." Shaikh Suliman at one time (in 1763) succeeded in deviating the whole of the Karun at the deserted village of Sobla into an artificial channel that passed through his town of Goban to the sea, thus raising the town in prosperity and importance. During the time of the second invasion of Kurrim Khan, the dyke which diverted the course of the river was broken down, and the river ran in its original bed. "The earlier mouths of this river to the east of the Bamishir had been gradually deserted by it, and were silted up and dry. In fact, the Karun had for centuries been forcing its way westwards until it found a convenient outlet for the principal portion of its waters through the Haffar canal into the Shat-al-Arab." Whether the Haffar through which the Karun empties itself into the Shat-al-Arab is an artificial canal or a natural outlet was at one time a question of great discussion and immense importance. About 50 years ago Persia and Turkey were well nigh on the point of going to war with each other, and the point of dispute then depended upon this question. Both these powers claimed the important town of Mohammareh, which is situated on this canal. Persia claimed it and took it as a Persian town saying that the Karun being all along its course a Persian river, the town of Mohammareh belonged to it as a matter of course, because the Haffar on which it stood was the natural outlet, and therefore a part and parcel of the Karun. They said that if the Haffar was not one of its original outlets, yet the river Karun had at some very remote period deviated of itself from its original course, and made its way to the Shat-al-Arab. They did not acknowledge Haffar to be an artificial canal, On the other hand, Turkey, to whom the possession of this town was of very great importance as it commanded the navigation of its two very important rivers—the Euphrates and the Tigris, whose joint waters were known as the Shat-al-Arab (the river of the Arab) said that the Haffar did not form a part and parcel of the Karun, inasmuch as it was not one of the original outlets of the river, but an artificial outlet. That this Haffar is an artificial canal and not an original or natural outlet appears from the very meaning of the word which from an Arabic root hafr i.e., digging out, comes to mean a canal. The point in dispute between the two powers, however, was decided in favour of Persia by Lord Aberdeen, the then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Haffar, the artificial outlet of the Karun, is from 200 to 400 yards in breadth and from 30 to 40 feet in depth. This great width and depth have made some writers doubt that it is an artificial canal. But the existence of other similar large canals in different parts of Persia has removed these doubts. Of these the celebrated Naherwan running from the river Zab in the province of Bagdad to the sea, and which is said to have been constructed by Shapur Zolaktaf and extended by the great Noshirwan the Just is about 450 miles in length and 120 to 130 yards in breadth. It still stands, as Lieutenant Selby says, "in solemn grandeur, filling the beholder with wonder almost allied to awe, as he gazes on the remains of what once was so glorious a country. The canal in the plain of Babylon connecting the Euphrates and the Tigris and the great Ab-i-Gargar canal, of which we will speak later on, are further instances of the great water works constructed by the Kings of the Sassanian dynasty. Commander F. Jones, I N., in his account of the great Naharwan canal, communicated in 1850 to the Bombay Geographical Society,* by Mr. Malet, the then Chief Secretary to Government, says of the canals that "As a prolific source of revenue, the value of water was not only fully appreciated by the ancients, but an eminent still, if we may judge by the decayed remains that are displayed to us, pervaded the system employed for its circulation over the vast plain comprising the territory of Irak. The region we are treating demanded a degree of hydraulic proficiency compatible to the undertaking in the distribution of water over so large an extent, and in the construction of the Naharwan canal it was eminently displayed."

Having traced the course of the Karun from its source downwards to the sea, we will now consider the important towns standing on its banks. In doing so we will trace our course upwards. Mohammareh is the first town of importance on ascending the river Karun. It stands, as said above, on the Haffar canal joining the river Karun with the Shat-al-Arab. It stands halfway between the two streams. As Sir Henry Layard says "the position which it occupies is one of great importance to any Power having commercial and political interest in the East. It commands the entrance to the Euphrates and the Tigris, which are navigable to the very heart of the Turkish dominions in Asia and to that of the Karun, which flows through one of the richest, though one of the most neglected, provinces of Persia. These rivers are destined to become great military and trading highways. It is consequently to the interest of England that their mouths should not fall into the possession of a power which might be hostile to her. . . . Having the Karun to the north eastward it (Mohammareh) communicates with the fertile plains of Khuzistan and having the Shat-al-Arab to the north-westward it communicates with Basrah, Bagdad, and other important towns on the Euphrates and the Tigris. Again it communicates with the sea by the direct channel known as the Khor Bamushir and by the Shat-al-Arab." Now when the Karun is open to trade, it promises from a commercial point of view to be the most important town on the rivers of Mesopotamia. From a military point of view also it is said to enjoy a very excellent position. Again it enjoys a healty climate all the year round.

On ascending further up from Mohammareh the river Karun passes through the classical plains of Ram Hormuz, so called from the city of that name situated therein and founded by Hormuz. The name is the contraction of Aram-i-Hormuz, or the "Rest of Hormuz," it being a favourite place of that king. It was on these plains that the famous battle was fought, in which Ardeshir Babegan overthrew the Parthian dynasty in his last king Ardavan. From Mohammareh the Karun runs N. N. E. and S. S. W., having Idrisyeh, a stronghold, and Ismailia, a small trading town on its banks. The river then passes near Ahwaz, the town up to which only, according to later telegrams, the Persian Government will allow foreign vessels to go. Ahwaz, which is built on the site of the ancient Aginis, is a town of great importance. It is about 40 miles south of Shuster. At one time it is was a city of much importance. It was the capital of the province of Khuzistan and the winter residence of the kings of the Parthian dynasty, and especially of its last king Ardavan. Here are still seen the remnants of a great palace of the ancient Persian kings. A wall of the palace now standing is 300 feet long and 45 feet high. It is built of hewn stones, many pieces of which measure more than six feet. These ruins belong to Shapur I. It appears from Firdousi that this monarch, after his victory over the Roman Emperor Valerian at the battle of Balunieh on the shores of the Euphrates (the battle of Edessa according to the Roman writers) came to this town of Ahwaz, stayed there for a period of one full year, and spent a good deal of his energy and the money got from the Romans as the price of peace in scheming and building many public buildings all round. These ruins near Ahwaz seem to be one of them. The passage in Firdousi runs as follows :—

Be Balunyeh andar bebud ruz haft,
Ze Rum andar amad be Ahwaz raft.
Yaki Sharastan nam Shapur kard,
Bar avurd pardakht azu ruz-i-Ard
Hamibord yaksal as an shehr ranj.
Beperdakht besyar ba ranj ganj.

i.e. "He was for seven days in Balunyeh (Edressa), then left the Roman territories and went to Ahwaz. He built a city of the name of Shapur, and finished it on the day of Ard (Arshisang, the 25th day of the month). He worked hard for one year in that city and spent a good deal of wealth together with trouble." In later times Ahwaz was in the zenith of its prosperity under the earlier Khalifs of the house of Abbas. It was celebrated for its sugar plantations, and carried on a large trade with India. It no larger enjoys any trace of its original prosperity. Of its present condition Lieutenant Selby says:—"A collection of hovels rather than houses built of the stones which once formed a part of the city on whose site it now stands, a barren desert on everyside, vestiges of canals which once irrigated and carried plenty through the whole of this then productive country, watermills, formerly used to grind the corn and press the sugercanes, which the country abundantly produced, but now neglected and useless, are all that remain of this once great and important city ; and the knowledge of the power and importance it possessed in former times, contrasted with the present wretched state of the place, caused me to view it with peculiar interest. I could hardly reconcile the idea that the silent and sandy desert I then trod once teemed with life and cultivation, and that the town on which I gazed was really all that remained to mark the spot where a city—great, opulent, and powerful—once stood." In the vicinity of this town of Ahwaz there are certain excavations in the sides of a hill which Sir John Macdonald Kinneir and Lieutenant Selby think to have been used as cemetery. In some of these, difficult of access he found a quantity of human bones. These excavations must be the Astodans or bone receptacles of the ancient Persians, the like of which are seen in other parts of Persia, and which European travellers erroneously think to be tombs. It is near this town that the large famous "band" is thrown across the river, which is known as the "band of Ahwaz." "It still bears," says Lieutenant Selby, "strong evidence of the proficiency the inhabitants had attained in the art of building ; the cement which has been used being more durable than the rock itself, of which it is built as this has in many places worn away, while the cement stands out in relief." It may be mentioned here that the durability of the cement used in ancient Persia was attributed to sheep's milk. Sir William Ousley says, on the authority of a native writer of Persia, that the cement formed by the mixture of sheep's milk with lime and mortar was held in Persia to be the most durable. This band or dam was build on a ridge of rock to shut up the water of the river in order to enable it to flow in the adjoining canals for the purposes of irrigation. The water is allowed to run in the original bed of the river by an opening about 40 yards in breadth. Consequently it rushes with a very great force and velocity. Lieutenant Selby, the first man who attempted the navigation of the river higher up in March, 1842, tried to ascend up the river by this mouth, but finding the rush of the water too strong for his small vessel he overcame the current and effected the ascent with the help of a large hawser, drawn by his men on the shore. The next town of any importance after Ahwaz is Wais, 35 miles east of Ahwaz by the river, in lat. 31° 40' N. Lieutenant Selby thinks the present bed of the river Karun between Ahwaz and Band-i-Kir, which is higher up not to be its original bed, but a canal, which is the continuation of the Ab-i-Gargar canal, which is said to have been built by the Sassanian king Shapur, and which taking its water at Shuster higher up empties it at Band-i-Kir. Ascending higher up we come to Band-i-Kir, which lies at the junction of the Karun with the river Dizful and the canal Ab-i-Gargar. It is so called from an ancient dam in its neighbourhood said to have been constructed with Kir, *i. e.*, bitumen.

Going higher up 10 miles from Band-i-Kir we come to the celebrated town of Shuster. The river here, as it passes by the town of Shuster, is sometimes called the Ab-i-Shuster *i.e.*, the river of Shuster. According to Kinneir, some oriental writers say that it was Hoshang, the second monarch of the Peshdadyan dynasty, who had built this town. But the public water works round Shuster show them to be of the Sassanian times. The river Karun flows very rapidly near Shuster. Firdousi, the great epic poet of Persia, speaking of this river in the reign of Shapur, the son of Ardeshir Babegan, thus describes the rapidity of its current :—

Yaki rud bud pehan dar Shushter.
Ko mahi nekardi baru bar guzar.

i.e., "There was a large river at Shuster, over which no fish could pass." Sir William Ousley finds these lines in his manuscript of the Shahnameh† :—

Yaki rud pehan zie Shushter.
Ne kardi bar an ru i bar kas guzar.

i.e. "There was a certain large river near Shuster no body could pass over that river. According to Sir John Malcolm and Sir J. Macdonald Kinneir‡, the Persian historians derived the name of this town from "shus," which they say is a Pehlvi word meaning "pleasant." Shuster they consider to be the comparative form of shus meaning more "pleasant." It is said this name was given to it by Shapur, the son of Ardeshir Babegan (Artaxerxes I. of the Greeks), who founded the town in commemoration of his victory over the Roman Emperor. But I do think this is the proper derivation of the word. We have no word like "shus" in the Pehlvi language meaning "pleasant." The more probable derivation of the term I think is Shah-Shetra. *i.e.*, the City of the King. We know of a city founded by Shah Shapoor known as Shapur. This city of Shushtar which was also founded by Shah Shapoor was probably named by him Shah-Shetra, *i.e.* the City of the King. The water works on the river Karun near Shushter founded by the Sassanian king Shapoor I. are still admired by various travellers. They are built with a three-fold object : First, from a military point of view, to surround the city by water all round, so as to secure it from an attack, the town of Shuster itself being built on a natural eminence ; secondly, to supply with water the city itself, which stands on a higher level ; and, thirdly, with the most important object of irrigating the surrounding country. Here a great band or dyke is thrown across the river. It is built with a twofold object : (1) of supplying a strong foundation for the bridge across the river ; and (2) of raising the water to a sufficient height to fill the canal of Ab-i-Gargar, which, taking the water of the Karun at this place, fertilizes the country round Shuster and then after a long run joins the main stream again at Band-i-Kir. "This dyke," says Sir John Malcolm, "is formed of cut stones (from 15 to 25 feet long), cemented by line and fastened together by clamps of iron : it is 20 feet broad and 1,200 in length. The whole is a solid mass excepting the centre, where two small arches have been constructed to allow a part of the stream to flow in its natural bed. This great work is more worthy of our attention, from being almost the only one of a useful nature amid those vast ruins, which bespeak the pomp and magnificence of the monarchs of Persia ; and it has, as if preserved by its nobler character, survived all the sumptuous palaces and luxurious edifices of the same age." According to Firdousi, Shapoor had sought the aid of a Roman architect in the construction of the dyke and the bridge over the Karun near Shuster. Though we find a slight difference in the account of the battle between Shapoor, the Persian King, and Valerian, the Roman Emperor, as given by Gibbon, (Vol. I., p. 161), on the authority of Roman writers, and that by Firdousi, the Persian poet, we learn from both these sources that a large number of Romans had fallen into the hands of Shapoor as captives. Among these Firdousi includes one Baranoush, who, he says, was the General of Valerian. After the battle of Edessa (Baluniah according to Fordousi) on the banks of the Euphrates, Shapoor returned to Ahwaz, and then to Shuster with the large amount of treasure given to him by Valerian as tribute and with Baranoush as his prisoner. He kept Baranoush always by his side, and always consulted him in the construction of palaces and water works, in which he spent a great part of the money he got from Valerian. This explains the Roman style of architecture observed by European travellers in this part of Persia. Firdousi thus speaks about the construction of the bridge over Shuster :—"He (the king) said to Baranoush, 'if you area geometrician, make a bridge over it like a rope, so that, though we may go away from this world, yet the bridge may remain in its place through the skill of its architect. Let the length of the bridge be 1,000 cubits, and ask from the treasury whatever amount is required. Make use of some of the skill of the learned of Rome in this work in this country. When this bridge is finish go to your own house, and as long as you live be your own guest with joy and pleasure, remaining far away from evil and from the hand of Ahriman. Baranoush began the work and finished it in three years. When the bridge was finished, he went from Shuster and went quickly in the direction of his house." Mon Mohl in the translation of the latter part of this passage commits a very grave mistake in misunderstanding the word, "khish," and thus making Baranoush return to the house of the king instead of his own house. He does not seem to understand the promise by Shapoor to grant Baranoush his liberty from captivity if he properly built the bridge. In the above passage of Firdousi the following words of king Shapoor to the Roman architect Baranoush are really worth noting. He says :—"Build the bridge in such a way, *i.e.*, though we may depart from this world, this bridge may remain in its place for a long time to come." And let us see what a European traveller says of it after a period of 1,625 years. Lieutenant Selby says of the waterworks at Shuster :—"Unless destroyed by some convulsion of nature, it will endure as long as the world lasts, and will for ever commemorate the name of Shapoor under whom it was undertaken and completed." About the bridge he says :—"And that some idea of its strength may be formed, I need only mention that, situated as it is, at the very foot of the hills, the river from heavy falls of rain and snow melting on the mountains has been known to rise 30 feet in one night, converting the stream into a torrent ; yet has this bridge stood for years until, the spring of 1842, when, in an extraordinary flood, it remained completely under water for two days, and on the river subsiding a part of the structure was found to have yielded to the immense pressure which it had had to sustain. It is erected on a bund or dam constructed of blocks of stone from 15 to 25 feet long. From a military point of view, the city of Shuster enjoys a very strong position. It is situated on an eminence, and is surrounded by the river on its two sides. On the other sides it is surrounded by a ditch which can be easily put in order for the purposes of defence. "Naturally strong from its position," says Lieutenant Selby, "it might be rendered sufficiently so to resist any other than a well appointed European force. . . . . Shuster is a spot which should be viewed with peculiar interest by us whether for the advantages of mercantile communication or in the event of a war with Persia. For from this point, we might not only supply Khuzistan, one of her finest provinces, but pour an unlimited force into the heart of the country. Naturally strong, completely insulated and capable of being rendered almost impregnable, with no obstruction to our water-communication with India. Shuster might in our possession become of the greatest importance to us, both in a military and political point of view, if ever the time should come, which, I trust, is far distant, when we shall be at variance with Persia."

* Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, London, Vol. 14, pp. 219 to 246.
† Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, London, Vol. 16, pp. 57 to 60.
‡ Sir H. Layard on Khuzistan, Royal Geographical Society's Journal, Vol. 16, p. 60.
§ Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society ol 97, pp.231 to 243.

* Sir Henry Layard's Early Adventures in Persia &c., Vol., II., chap. 18.
† Travels in Persia, Vol. 1, p. 357.
‡ History of Persia, Vol. I, p. 212; and Kinneir's Memoirs of the Persian Empire, p. 98.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that H. E. Lord Reay in his recent address at the Convocation of our University has said that the School Final Examination will be the terminus of secondary education, and that the Matriculation will be the starting point to higher education, it will not be considered inopportune to draw the attention of your numerous readers to a scheme which will put the latter part of the suggestion into practical effect, proposed by me in your journal of the 26th of October 1887.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 17.

THE daily increasing tightness of Money, and its effect upon the course of Exchange, not to speak of Government securities and business generally, have perhaps had most prominence amongst commercial matters during the week under review. Considerable transactions, however, have taken place in Cotton, both with exporters and local consumers, free arrivals of the new crop, which now show an excess of nearly 150,000 bales, compared with the receipts last season at this time and a generally quiet market, having favoured the operations of the latter class of buyers. Wheat has become dull and declining, and next to nothing is doing for export at the reduced rates. For Seeds also there is now very little enquiry for shipment. Exchange, under the influence of monetary pressure, has been firm and advancing, and our closing quotations show a rise if 3-16d. in demand Bank Bills and of ¼ in 3 months' sight Credits compared with our rates by last mail. Government Paper, from the same cause, has been declining daily, and Fours are ½ per cent. lower than they were a week ago. Shares have been neglected to a great extent with a better demand for tonnage. Freights have latterly been firmer, and rates have improved somewhat. The scarcety of money has restricted to ready business in Imports, and forward transactions are also on a limited scale.

MONEY has been getting dearer day by day, the Exchange Banks having been very short of cash, while the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay was down 23¾ lakhs at the close of last week; and though Government withdrawals were accountable for a large part of this diminution, the trade demand showed a net increase of some 13¾ lakhs. Cotton has been coming to market to a much larger extent than was the case at the commencement of last shipping season, while wheat has continued to arrive in considerable quantities; and from this and other causes the supply of money has not been sufficient to prevent the pressure which is now being felt in the bazaar, as well as by financial institutions. A continuance of the heavy remittances from the other side lately advised may be expected to give some ease to the market, but meantime both the Bank of Bengal and our own Presidency Bank have raised their rates by one per cent, the minimum now standing at 10 per cent. per annum in both cases.

EXCHANGE was rather weaker before last mail closed, with Bank, Telegraphic and Demand quoted a shade lower than our quotations of Thursday evening, and the tone afterwards became quiet but steady thereat, without much doing generally and with telling rates waiting on the supply of Mercantile Bills, which was very limited. On Saturday, in sympathy with a further decline in Silver wired from London, and in view of the heavy shipment of that metal to this port, made by the weekly steamer, our market opened weak at a slight decline in Bank remittance on the previous evening's rates, the feeling continuing quiet. Ready Telegraphic was sold at 1s. 4 7-16d. to banks and houses, but very little business was passing generally. On Monday morning about Saturday's rates were quoted at opening; but, supported by dearer money both here and on the other side of India, the tone became firmer and rates moved up 3-32d, closing strong at the advance for ready business. Forward rates were unsettled, and quotations very vague, especially for Bank Bills. Private Paper was still very scarce. Some business was reported between banks in Wire Transfer at 1s. 4 17-32d.; and some private Telegraphic was placed at 1s 4 9-16d. Money continuing very scarce amongst the banks, and hardening daily in the bazaar, this market remained firm on Tuesday at a further advance of 1-32d on Monday's closing rates. Some ready Telegraphic was done at 1s 4 9-16d., but 1-8d lower was quoted for February transfer. A few Mercantile Bills were sold at 1s 4 13-16d ready, and at 1s 4 25-32d for mail day, and forward Credits were quoted at 1s. 4 11-16d for February, 1s. 4 5-8d. for March, and 1s. 4 19-32d for April-May delivery. Opening from yesterday, at a further advance on Tuesday's rates, the market became strong, and 1-32d. to 1-16d. higher was quoted for Bank Telegraphic, 1-32d. for demand, and 3-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Business was done in private paper during the day at advancing rates, but the Banks were most reluctant to buy, and the ready quotation was almost nominal. 1s. 4 3-4d. was quoted forward for February and 1-32d. less per month lowerto May delivery. With news to hand this morning that 34½ lakhs of Counci Wire transfers had been allotted to Bombay, and 7½ lakhs to Calcutta at 1s. 4 5-8d. and 1s. 4 21-32d. our market opened rather quieter,and some 3 months sight Credits were placed at 1s. 4 7-8d. for this month's delivery; but at closing the tone was strong at the subjoined quotations for ready business, forward rates being 1s. 4 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic for February and 1s. 4 15-32d for March,and Credits 1s 4 27-32d for February, 1s. 4 23-32d. for March, 1s. 4 11-16d for April, and 1s. 4 5-8d for May delivery:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 11-16d.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 21-32.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 25-32d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 4 27-32d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 4 15-16d.
Credits 3 do.	1s. 4 29-32d. to 15-16d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 5 1-32d. to 15-1-16d.
Documents.3 do.	1s. 4 15-16d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 5 1-16d.
Francs 3 do.	178½
Do. 6 do.	180

The weekly official statement of silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 16th Jan. 1889	Rs. 25,17,872
Silver received during the week	15,60,744
	Rs. 40,78,616
New coin paid during the week	700,514
	Rs. 33,78,102
Bullion belonging to private individuals	22,87,012
	Rs. 56,65,114
Last week	50,83,423

GOVERNMENT PAPER was rather less weak last Friday than on the previous evening, and the cash price of Four per cents. advanced to 97⅛; but thereafter the increasing tightness of Money made itself felt, and the market became weak and declining, the closing rates on Saturday evening having been 97 for cash, 97 1-16 for the February account, 97¼ for the beginning of March, and 97⅜ for the end of that month. On Monday rates were weak and declining, and Fours, which were quoted in the morning at 97 for cash, were ¼ per cent. lower at closing, quotations for forward business having also receded in proportion. Rates declined further on Tuesday under the depressing influence of the tightening money market here and at Calcutta. Fours were nominal to some extent as to the cash price, and after opening at 96⅞ and receding to 96⅜ they closed at 96¾, with rates for forward bargains quoted at 96 13-16 for next month's account, 97⅛ for the 2nd March, and 97⅜ for the 30th idem. The market showed some signs of improvement yesterday morning in sympathy with an advance on the other side; but before the close the cash rate had declined to 96 9-16, while for the February account 96¾ to 13-16 was quoted, and for March 97 1-16 to ⅜. Again to-day an attempt was made to put up rates, and business was reported for the February account at 96 15-16; but rates soon receded again, and closed at 96½ for cash, 96 13-16, for the February account, 97 3-16 for early March and 97 7-16 for the settlement at the end of that month.

Five per cent. Municipal Bonds are ½ per cent. lower, at 106; Port Trust Bonds have receded ¼ per cent., say to 95½.

SHARES have naturally been neglected in the present financial atmosphere, and the only alterations we have to notice in our list this evening are a decline of Rs. 17 ½ per share in Manockji Petit Mills; of Rs. 10 in Morarji Gokaldas; and an advance of Rs. 7½ in Lukmidas Khimji, and of Rs. 5 in Hyderabad Deccan. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 7½ down; and New Berar are Rs. 12½ lower. Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, have declined Rs. 20 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS. The unusual tightness of m oney in the month of January, which is now being felt, has considerably affected the purchasing power of the interior markets, from which a large number of orders have already arrived here; but money being so scarce a large portion of them remain unexecuted. Loans on Government Securities are not obtainable below 13 to 14 per cent per annum in the Shroff Bazaar, and under these circumstances the difficulty with bazaar dealers is to find purchasers at current rates as the Manchester Market is firm and a reduction in rates there is very unlikely. It is generally believed in the Bazaar that with another week of the present rates for accommodation prices of *Grey Goods* must give way and though stocks up to the present time have not increased considerably we may look for a marked addition to them after a week or two of the present rate of consumption. Only a small business is reported in Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red and Printed Goods at drooping rates; and the total offtake of imported goods for the week is put down at only 2,500 packages. The demand for Local Goods has also been a good deal interfered with by the scarcity of money, and the week's sales are estimated at 1,600 bales, in a quiet market.

YARNS.—Imported Twist is steady at our last quotation; but transactions have been on only a moderate scale. Last advises from China gave the the sales of Bombay Spinnings as 11,800 bales, with Exchange at Rs. 222, which is 3,000 bales more than the most liberal estimate; but in the present state of the money market this has had no effect, whereas, under ordinary circumstances, prices would have advanced at least 1-16 anna per pound. There is,however, a very strong demand for 10s, 12s, and 16s, No. 20s having been neglected. The sales for the week are estimated at 5,000 bales, and the market closes quiet but steady at the following official quotations:—

Twist	No. 6s	Mule, As.	4½	to 5 1-16	per lb.
"	8s	"	5½	" 5¼	"
"	10s	"	5⅝	" 5 11-16	"
"	12s	"	5 9-16	" 5⅞	"
"	16s	"	6½	" 6⅝	"
"	20s	"	6 11-16	" 7	"
"	24s	"	7½	" 7¼	"
"	30s	"	7½	" 8¼	"

Exports of country made Yarns from Bombay to China and Japan during the years 1877 to 1888:—

Period.	To China. Bales (400 lbs. each).	To Japan. Bales (400 lbs. each).	Total Bales.
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1877	28,516	142	28,658
Do. 1878	45,933	1,745	47,678
Do. 1879	45,530	4,842	50,372
Do. 1880	63,194	4,527	67,721
Do. 1881	61,783	7,378	69,161
Do. 1882	81,434	9,854	91,288
Do. 1883	94,982	17,421	112,403
Do. 1884	127,318	13,846	141,164
Do. 1885	154,517	19,020	173,537
Do. 1886	199,407	20,543	219,950
Do. 1887	205,158	39,730	244,888
Do. 1888	234,071	52,697	286,768

METALS.—A small business has been done in *Copper*, but the tone of the market is firm, and prices are quite unchanged. In *Yellow Metal* little has been doing, but in this case also we make no change in our quotations, and the market keeps steady, as it does also for *Iron* of all descriptions, which is likewise quoted as before.

COALS.—The tendency during the past week has been to lower prices. A lot of 1,000 tons Nixon's Merthyr (ordinary Cardiff), February-March shipment, was taken at Rs. 23½ per ton; and Daveson's West Hartley, for January-February shipment, was placed at Rs. 21. Importers are anxious sellers of the latter description; but up-country buyers favour South Yorkshire Coal, and Davison's is now difficult to place. The shipments for January are heavy, and current prices will with difficulty be maintained. 1,500 tons of South Yorkshire have been placed at Rs. 21 per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—This market,which was active when our last mail closed, became dull at the end of the week demand from all quarters having become very slack; and the fresh week opened with a quiet feeling and little doing. On Tuesday, however, though there was no change in the tone of the market, and prices remained as before, there was a return of activity, and considerable purchases of ready and arrival Cotton were made on that day and thereafter,the tone becoming steadier, but rates, with the exception of those for Bengals, which were quoted a little higher, continuing unaltered. Exporters have dealt chiefly in arrival Cotton; and contracts for "Good" Barsee for February delivery, at Rs. 209, and "Fully Good" for March at Rs. 218; "Good" Broach, at Rs. 225-6, and "Fine" at 235, for February and March delivery; and "Fully Good" Bhownuggur, at Rs. 212, for April delivery, have been reported. Local spinners have been the principal takers of ready stuff; and considerable transactions have taken place on days when the market was active, chiefly in Oomra varieties, say Julgaum at Rs. 207½ to Rs. 211, and Dhulia at Rs. 188 to Rs. 197, which have been most in request, a good deal having also been done in Chalisgaum, at Rs. 199½, in Akola at Rs. 203-8; in Akote at Rs. 205; in Khangaum at Rs. 205-12; and in Nuggur at Rs. 193-7 per candy. Bengals have also been taken to a considerable extent at Rs. 165 to Rs. 172½ according to quality; the Market closed from this evening with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 above our quotations of last Thursday.

We annex our usual annual statement of Clearances of Cotton to European ports during the year just closed compared with the preceding one, and from which some interesting particulars of the movement of our principal staple outwards may be gleaned. It will be seen that the net decrease in westward clearances last year was nearly 225,000 bales or about 20¼ per cent., the falling off in clearances to Liverpool alone having been some 125,000 bales or 44·17 per cent. less than were cleared to the same port in 1887, while to London the percentage of decrease was nearly 27. Taking the clearances to the Continent, the greatest percentage of decrease shown is to Amsterdam, at 93·14; and next come shipments to Christiana, showing a falling off of 89 per cent. Clearances to Havre and Dunkirk also show the large decrease of 57·52 and 40·89 per cent., respectively. To Port Said the falling off shown is 84 per cent. On the other hand, there was an exceptionally large increase of 264·86 per cent. in clearances to Hamburg, and of cent. per cent. to Gottenburg, the next largest increase having been 48·10 per cent. to Venice while to Marseilles and Barcelona the increase was also considerable. Clearances to the Italian ports generally were on about the same scale as in 1887. The ports for which the largest clearances were made last year are Trieste, Liverpool, Antwerp, Genoa, London, and Venice in order of quantity; whereas in 1887, the order stood, Liverpool Trieste, Antwerp, Havre, London, and Genoa.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool *viz* Canal without commission, *viz*:—

		Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
New Cotton—		Rs.	200 = 4 5-16d.
Bengal, Fine		"	180 = 3 29-32d.
Do. Fully Good		"	170 = 3 11-16d.
Do. Good		"	218 = 4 11-16d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)		"	209 = 4¼d.
Do. Fully Good	"	"	209 = 4 5-16d.
Do Fully Good Fair	,,	"	193 = 4 3-32d.
Khandeish, Good		"	193 = 4 3-32d.
Do. F. G. Fair		"	189 = 4 3-32d.
Belatee, Fully Good		"	256 = 5 1-32d.
Do. Good		"	226 = 4 27-32d.
Broach Fine	(March)	"	213 = 4 9-16d.
Do. Good		"	206 = 4 7-16d.
Oomra, F.G. Feb.-March(Good Staple)		"	222 = 4¾d.
Dholiera Fine	(April)" "	"	212 = 4 17-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	"	203 = 4 11-32d.
Do Good	"	"	207 = 4 17-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	"May	"	196 = 4 7-32d.
Westerns, Good	June	"	

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last are as follows:—

	Season. 1888-89. Bales.	Season. 1887-88. Bales.
Bengals	69,800	55,250
Berar	99,300	27,500
Khandesh	73,800	43,000
Barsi and Nugger	8,200	3,500
Hinguughaut	16,800	150
Broach	11,600	.....
Sind and Persian	2,500	3,800
	282,000	133,200

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1889.	1888.	1887.
For the week	58,920	26,224	43,487
From 1st to 16th Jan.	115,307	56,130	95,471
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	32,051	16,154	28,555
From 1st Jan. to 16th Jan.	51,652	36,085	36,867
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	375	256	684
From 1st Jan. to 16th Jan.	587	1,590	1,139

Actual clearances of Cotton from Bombay to different Ports in Europe during the years 1887 and 1888:—

Names of Ports.	1887. 6 Months ending 30th June.	1887. 6 Months ending 30th Dec.	1887. Total for 12 Months.	Increase or Decrease.	Percentages.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	
Liverpool	2,53,016	30,711	2,83,727	—125333	—44·17
London	8,499	9,033	97,532	—26,300	—26·95
Hull	2,115	200	2,315	+285	+12·31
Marseilles	5,698	3,400	9,098	+2,717	+29·86
Havre	88,892	11,094	99,986	—57,520	—57·52
Dunkirk	29,325	3,470	32,795	—13,410	—40·89
Antwerp	1,55,055	17,285	1,72,340	—15,196	—8·81
Ghent	10,770	....	10,770	—88	—·81
Amsterdam	10,350	....	10,350	—9,640	—93·14
Bremerhaven	7,848	....	7,848	—7,848	—100·00
Hamburg	2,875	495	3,370	+8,926	+264·86
Barcelona	5,200	1,650	6,850	+1,859	+27·13
Genoa	79,096	17,967	97,063	+2,642	+2·72
Naples	12,600	5,456	18,056	—738	—4·03
Venice	32,785	7,525	40,310	+19,392	+48·10
Leghorn	2,750	....	2,750	—290	—9·99
Trieste	1,57,957	26,679	1,84,636	—6,210	—3·36
Pireans	1,400	....	1,400	—400	—28·57
Odessa	19,245	5,636	24,881	+4,632	+18·61
St. Petersburg	....	....	....	" 750	..
Gattenburg	500	100	600	" 600	+100·00
Christiania	500	....	500	—400	—80·00
Malmo	....	....	....	+200	..
Narkoping	....	....	....	" 300	..
Nyxoping	....	....	....	" 100	..
Port Said	1,555	3,149	4,704	—3,954	—84·05
Total	9,68,031	1,43,900	11,11,931	2,21,884 Net Decrease.	—20·22

Names of Ports.	1888. 6 Months ending 30th June.	1888. 6 Months ending 31st Dec.	1888. Total for 12 Months.	Increase or Decrease.	Percentage.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	
Liverpool	1,31,630	26,761	1,58,391	—125333	—44·17
London	60,429	10,853	71,282	—26,300	—25·95
Hull	2,400	200	2,600	+285	+12·31
Marseilles	9,515	2,300	11,815	+2,717	+29·86
Havre	38,942	3,121	42,063	—57,520	—57·52
Dunkirk	18,003	1,380	19,383	—13,410	—40·89
Antwerp	1,27,191	29,953	1,57,144	—15,196	—8·81
Ghent	10,782	100	10,682	—88	—·81
Amsterdam	710	..	710	—9,640	—93·14
Bremerhaven	..	..	..	—7,848	—100·00
Hamberg	11,966	330	12,296	+8,926	+264·86
Barcelona	7,627	1,082	8,709	+1,859	+27·13
Genoa	77,936	21,769	99,705	+2,642	+2·73
Naples	12,900	4,418	17,318	—738	—4·08
Venice	52,960	6,742	59,702	+19,392	+48·10
Leghorn	2,500	..	2,500	—250	—9·09
Trieste	1,53,398	25,028	1,78,426	—6,210	—3·36
Pireans	1,000	..	1,000	—400	—28·57
Odessa	26,763	2,750	29,513	+4,632	+18·61
St. Petersburg	750	..	750	" 750	..
Gottenburg	600	600	1,200	" 600	+100·00
Christiana	50	50	100	—400	—80·00
Malmo	200	..	200	+200	..
Narkoping	300	..	300	" 300	..
Nykoping	100	..	100	" 100	..
Port said	200	350	750	—3,954	—84·05
Total	7,49,51	1,37,993	8,87,017	2,21,884 Net Decrease.	—20·22

WHEAT.—Discouraging advises from the other side, heavy arrivals, advancing Exchange, and absence of demand for export, have combined to depress this market, and prices have at length given way, some 2½ annas per cwt. in Pessy, and 1½ anna in other descriptions. But this reduction has not brought forward buyers, and the market at closing was dull with next to nothing doing.

SEEDS.—Linseed was a good deal wanted a week ago, and pretty large business was reported, while the price advanced ½ an anna per cwt., say to Rs. 7-0-0 to Rs. 7-1-0 per cwt.; but the market has since been quiet, though fully steady, with only a moderate business passing at the most. Other kinds are quiet, and unchanged in value.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week	130,156	92,384	178,791
do from 1st to 16th Jan.	293,038	174,458	495,591
Linseed for the Week	17,957	42,590	21,049
do. from 1st to 16th Jan.	43,851	74,475	63,004
Rapeseed for the Week	12,014	2,966	4,739
do. from 1st to 16th Jan	30,764	6,672	12,397
Gingelly Seed for the Week	59,726	56,718	55,307
do. from 1st to 16th Jan	114,110	132,463	141,414

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For the Week	2,78,913	95,855	1,37,939
" From 1st Jan. to 16th Jan.	3,70,951	1,22,414	3,07,919
Linseed—For the Week	1,07,357	53,787	13,158
" From 1st Jan. to 16th Jan.	1,42,115	70,869	27,189
Rapeseed—For the Week	79,502	7,091	19,703
" From 1st Jan. to 16th Jan.	105,643	32,831	21,704
Gingelly Seed—For the Week	31,357	55,410	56,487
" From 1st Jan. to 16th Jan.	89,038	1,07,597	88,318

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1889.

THE Italian fox, finding his tail fast in the Massowah trap, is not unnaturally anxious that the tail of the British lion should not be extricated prematurely from that of Suakin. The leading organ of the Italian Government has been horrified at finding that Lord Randolph Churchill, the Conservative, and Mr. John Morley, the Radical, concur in the opinion that Suakin ought to be evacuated. If such a withdrawal were effected it would be tantamount to a cowardly retreat, "disgraceful" and "injurious to the prestige of England." The sympathising Rome correspondent of the *Times* gives full prominence to this strong expression of disinterested opinion, which is followed up by a declaration that the general interest demands that the East Coast of Africa shall be in the hands of civilised powers—that is to say, that Italy should not be left to struggle on at Massowah while England withdraws her troops from Suakin. It is alleged that the fall of Khartoum, "fatal to the civilisation of Central Africa," and that the abandonment of Suakin would be graver in its effects because they would be more general. The presence of England at Suakin seems to the writer in Rome to be a matter of "universal interest" and indeed "absolutely indispensable" in the face of the great Islamic movement throughout Africa, which has taken proportions that preoccupy all the European Governments. To this argument it is easy to reply that the so-called Islamic movement is not unfortunately confined to the Mahomedan populations in Africa, but extends even to the cannibals, who are unaffected either in a religious or political sense by the preaching of the Koran. The real truth is that those concerned are confronted with a general movement of apprehension and resistance provoked by the aggressive action of which the off-hand occupation of Massowah by Italy is only one sample. Signor Crispi, the present Prime Minister of Italy, was himself opposed to the adventurous but costly and hazardous policy which led to the occupation, first of Assab and then of Massowah, to secure Assab from the shadowy danger which might have arisen if Massowah were picked up by "a Power hostile at once to England and to Italy"—that is to say, by France or Russia. We are now gravely told that it was chiefly from a desire to secure the English at Suakin from the neghbourhood of the French at Massowah that the Italians occupied the latter port! Signor Crispi, who has opposed the occupation of both Assab and Massowah, recognises that good faith to England—quite as much as the dignity of Italy—demands that those two positions should be maintained at any reasonable cost. This prepares us for the information that it is certain that the abandonment of Suakin would be regarded as bad faith towards Italy, obviously Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. John Morley were not aware of this when they counselled the Government to enter into negotiations with the chiefs around Suakin with a view to an accommodation. Unfortunately, if we act on the advice proffered by the Italians—and we are solemnly admonished that public opinion in Italy is better informed than in any other part of Europe on African questions—we shall not please everybody, for we learn from this centre of information on African questions that certain Powers are by creating difficulties for their rivals "strengthening agencies which are hostile to the general good." If this oracular language be interpreted, we may get a clue to the origin of the rumours which have been recently in the air that the natives of Africa were never better supplied than they are now with breech-loaders and ammunition and that whatever troops are sent into the interior on a civilising mission will not be encountered with bows and arrows. In one quarter it is asserted that Russia is the only Power which is not directly interested in keeping down the movement now looming so large in Africa, and that only in so far as it may weaken the other Powers. But this view of the danger is too restricted. France is obviously interested in finding employment for the Italians at Assab and in Massowah, and of cutting out work for the Germans, who hope to penetrate into the interior to find Emin, or on any other pretext that may arise. The Algerian tribes have been brought into subjection, and the railways intersecting French Africa render the French occupation as secure as that of the Russians in Central Asia since General Annekoff made the railway to Merv and Bukhara. The short sea communication with France renders quite hopeless any possible insurrectionary movement directed against the French administration. Considerations of equal importance, though differing in degree, apply to the French possessions in Senegal and on the Congo. The temptation to turn to account positions so advantageously situated for supplying munitions of war to strengthen the resistance against invaders will be very great. The fact that the supplying of arms would be as lucrative as the running of a blockade usually is, does not diminish the probability that this new complication dreaded by the Italians will be avoided.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us warmly approving of the proposal by Dr. B. S. Shroff, which we printed at length on Monday, for the establishment of a medical and provident relief fund for mill hands in Bombay. We withhold the letter from no want of appreciation of the excellent intentions which have prompted the scheme, but because of a doubt whether those who have conceived it and those who are supporting it are quite aware of the magnitude and nature of the enterprise. It has been suggested, as one reason for starting this scheme, that the millowners ought now to be called upon to put a little less money into their own pockets and to give a little more for the comfort of the people who work for them. Doubtless there is a way of enlisting our "captains of industry" in some enterprise which has in view the excellent objects which Dr. Shroff has proposed. But there is a right and a wrong way of doing this, and the right way is scarcely found along lines which seem to run closely parallel with Mr. Chamberlain's famous "ransom" theory. Those who have thought of this scheme must not regard us as necessarily hostile to the root-idea of it if we say that thus far it has been presented in a form too crude to invite discussion upon it. The formation of a fund for providing close upon seventy thousand workmen with medical relief, sick allowance, houses, and pensions cannot be thought of until the idea has been worked out on a strict actuarial basis, and with a thoroughness and a definiteness which are entirely absent from the memorandum that appeared in our columns on Monday. The calculations that were contained therein were little more than sums in arithmetic, correct as such, but much too hypothetical to be of any practical value. Even when the actuary had done his work, calculating from local experience the average length of service what the workman's contribution would be, and from the average duration of life in his particular class the period during which the superannuated contributor would be a charge on the fund, there would yet remain many uncertain factors quite outside the range of actuarial estimate. How many, for example, of the workmen in an Indian mill would understand that any advantage could come to them in return for the anna a week that they were called upon to contribute to the fund? European experience might have some value when once the scheme was in working order; but at the most it would be very limited, and would profit nothing if at the outset the good intentions of the local philanthropist were confronted by—what we should not be surprised to find—an unconquerable reluctance on the Indian workman's part to sow the seed of providence in the ground, no matter what the promise of the harvest might be. The workman understands what a subscription to a caste fund means; but of the kind of providence which finds its expression in England in friendly societies abounding in every town and every considerable village in the country, they have as yet no conception, and we much doubt if one can be imparted to them. How, again, would a provident fund work amongst a population as migratory as the operative class in the Indian towns usually are? For six months in every three years the Bombay mill hand, who can afford to do so, reverts to his village and to his ancestral calling, and when he is past work in the mill he finds his home once more and for ever in his vilage. To a class who in money matters live much more by sight than by faith it would seem a disadvantage that the money they had subscribed for an unseen and contingent benefit was so far from their reach. This, however, is a matter on which we are not disposed to deal dogmatically. If people closely acquainted with the habits and temperament of this class of our population are satisfied that there is no obstacle therein to the success of a provident fund one possible objection to it would be removed. All we contend is that the whole subject is *in nubibus*, and that nothing that the promoters have yet said concerning it has brought it down to the level of practical sixteen-annas-in-the-rupee fact. There is no reason why those in its favour should allow it to remain in its present airy region, and the best course that we can suggest to them is to call to their counsels a few practical advisers, who will be able to give them a definite answer to the question whether or not the scheme will work.

HIS HIGHNESS THE HOLKAR, who has been seeking health at Poona, has presented the handsome sum of Rs. 11,000 to the educational and charitable institutions of the place, and has adopted a somewhat novel and, as it has turned out, an admirably effective mode of apportioning his gift amongst the institutions concerned. He handed the cash in lump to Dr. Bhandarkar and requested that gentleman, with Messrs. Ranade, Bedarkar, and Gupte, to form themselves into a small committee, under the presidentship of the Educational Inspector, Central Division, to make the distribution. His Highness's almoners undertook the duty, and in a couple of meetings disposed of the generous donation in a manner which will cause the Holkar's visit to Poona to be remembered for a very long time to come. Boys' schools get Rs. 3,100, girls' schools Rs. 1,000, special institutes obtain Rs. 2,550, including a subsidy of Rs. 350 to the Deccan Association for the advancement of the Marathas, and the sum of Rs. 500 for a clock for the Poona Native General Library. Native auth

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GERMANY'S COLONIAL POLICY.

BERLIN, JAN. 16.

A long debate has taken place in the Reichstag, in the course of which the Liberals vigorously attacked the policy of the Government in West Africa and at Zanzibar.

Prince Bismarck replied to the attack in a rather acrimonious speech, but did not touch upon the main Zanzibar question, reserving his statement thereon until the debate on the East Africa Bill comes off.

THE GERMANS IN SAMOA.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 16.

President Cleveland, in a message to Congress, says that Germany's proposals for the restoration of order in Samoa are calculated to lead to a preponderance of Germany's power in that quarter, a state of things which was never contemplated by the United States and which is inconsistent with previous agreements. The Message adds that Germany's recent conduct in assisting at the fighting which has been going on in Samoa arouses the suspicion that she is not content with a neutral position.

AMERICAN MAN-OF-WAR ORDERED TO SAMOA.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 16.

The United States Government have despatched a Man-of-War with an Admiral on board to Samoa with instructions to protest against the subjection of the natives there to Germany.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The convict Delaney was examined before the Parnell Commission yesterday, and testified to the plots of the Invincibles to murder Earl Spencer and Mr. Foster. He also certified to the connection of Byrne and other members of the Land League with the Invincibles.

Sir James Hannen gave his decision in Mr. W O'Brien's case yesterday. He censured him for the letter he had written in the *United Ireland*, but awarded no punishment.

SIR JOHN GORST.

Sir John Gorst has gone to New Zealand.

THE CHARGE AGAINST PROFESSOR GEFFCKEN.

BERLIN, JAN. 16.

The text of the indictment against Professor Geffcken for publishing State secrets has been officially published. It states that the publication of the late Emperor Frederick's diary is calculated to prejudice the foreign relations of Germany and the relations of Prussia with South Germany. It accuses Professor Geffcken of aiming at the overthrow of Prince Bismarck and gives details of the friendship which existed between the late Emperar Frederick and Professor Geffcken who, the indictment states, drafted the accession proclamations. In conclusion it alludes to Sir Robert Morier as the confidant of Professor Geffcken.

NEWS FROM STANLEY.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

A letter from Stanley, written from Bomo, and one written from Banalya to Tippoo Tib, dated 17th August, have been received in Brussels. From these letters it appears that Stanley had left Emin Pasha on the Nyanza eighty-two days previously and arrived at Bomo with two hundred of Emin's men, all well. He recommended Emin Pacha to stay quiet for a few months so as to enable him (Stanley) to fetch up the men and goods he had left at Yambanga. Stanley intended to start for Yambanga on the 28th August.

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 17.

Sir Comer Petheram, as Vice-Chancellor, addressed the Calcutta University on Saturday.

H. E. THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO CASHMERE.

There is no truth in the recent rumour that the Viceroy visits Cashmere this spring.

INSPECTION OF THE NEW RAILWAYS IN BURMAH.

Colonel Le Mesurier, the Consulting Engineer for State Railways, visits Burmah next week on six weeks' tour of inspection of the new lines in that Province, after which he takes furlough.

DEATH OF AN OLD SOLDIER.

The oldest soldier in the service, Honorary Lieutenant George Duncan, died at Nagpur on Wednesday last. He entered the service eighty years ago, and was present at the capture of the Seetabuldi fort in 1817.

THE MEDICAL STAFF.

The officers of the Medical Staff who do not return to England next trooping season, will, under the recent ruling of the Horse Guards, have to serve six, instead of five, years abroad.

THE PATNA CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 17.

Mr. M. Gasper, Barrister-at-Law, appeared this morning before Justices Mitter and Macpherson, on behalf of Miss Abraham, Superintendent of the Patna Zenana Mission, to ask for a revision, under Section 551 of the Criminal Procedure Code, for the purpose of setting aside the order made by Mr. Quinn, the Magistrate of Patna, and rectifying the steps by reasons of those proceedings, that is, for restoring the *status quo ante* in respect of the girl Lachmani, she being of the Khettrie caste. Strong presumptions were raised against the subsequent marriage of the widow to Radhakissen.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macpherson asked whether Mr. Gasper was against the facts or against the illegality of the proceedings.

Mr. Gasper replied that not only was the evidence very weak, but that it was impossible for any Court to come to the judicial finding that the marriage was proved on the evidence which had been adduced. The section mentioned above was recently introduced into the mofussil, and referred to girls under fourteen, and did not deal with their general detention.

After further discussion, Mr. Justice Mitter said that Mr. Gasper need not go further into the matter. Their Lordships held that an unlawful purpose meant an immoral purpose, and therefore that would be a sufficient ground on which they would issue the rule.

THE COMMERCIAL LAND MORTGAGE BANK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 17.

The Commercial Land Mortgage Bank balance sheet shows a working capital of 49 lakhs; the reserves amount to Rs. 2,13,000; and the nett profits last year were Rs. 91,245, being at the rate of nearly 29 per cent. per annum on paid-up capital.

SERVICE IN NATIVE STATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 17.

Revised rules regarding the operations under the Civil Pension Code relative to transfer to foreign service in Native States of officers serving under the Government of India have been published. Foreign service is held to be of three kinds: First, when an officer of Government is allowed to take service under one employer who is not under the orders of Government and is allowed, while in such service, to maintain his claim to pension and leave in the same way as if he were still in the service of Government. Second, when Government, having obtained control over certain trust funds other than general revenues, creates special appointments or establishments at the cost of the said funds for the purpose of exercising such trust. Third, when additions are made to the existing service to provide for work which has to be done under the supervision of the controlling officers of the service, the cost of additions being charged to persons in whose interest the work is done. In the case of foreign service of the first kind, it is occasionally right for officers who have very little claim upon the Government that they should retain any privileges when passing into the foreign employer's service. Contributions of officers in this class of service should not be regulated by the salaries they receive from foreign employers, as they are different from those received from the Indian Government and on occasions they have led to abuses in foreign services. The second kind of salary is for the most part controlled by the Government under rules applicable to the salaries of Government appointments for officers already transferred to foreign service. The rates hitherto in force will continue to operate until the new rates are applied. Foreign service of the third kind is not foreign service at all, but the conditions of it, so far as the reimbursement to Government of the cost of leave and pension is concerned, are based upon principles applicable to foreign service. The relations between the Government and the officers thus employed in respect to pensions and leave allowances are the same as if they were in the ordinary Government service. The cost of such service should be recovered from the person on whose account the service is rendered.

ENCOUNTER WITH DACOITS NEAR BHAMO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAMO, JAN. 16.

Two hundred Chinese dacoits, including deserters from the army, who have been raiding in the country north of Bhamo, were attacked on the 9th in a dense jungle at Nanson Choung and completely dispersed by Mr. Segrave, District Superintendent of Police, with forty mounted police, fifty of the dacoits being killed, and many wounded.

Two police were wounded, and Mr. Segrave was grazed by a bullet.

The dacoits were well armed. A letter was found on the leader addressed to the Pohsah of Mogoung offering the services of the band.

THE RISING NEAR GUNGAW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, JAN. 16.

The serious characters of the rising near Gungaw may be judged by the fact that Colonel Leggatt had under his command 290 rifles of the 10th Madras Infantry and 50 of the Bengal Infantry at Kau, but he was unable to cope with the dacoits, although assisted by the military police. Immediately the post was abandoned by the sepoys, the dacoits burnt Kau. Of a detachment of 60 of the Madras Infantry who were attacked by dacoits, the latest return gives as nine killed and eleven wounded, or that a third of the entire force was disabled

ALLEGED DEFAMATION AT RANGOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 16.

Mr. Fox, the Additional Recorder of Rangoon has ordered the Magistrate to issue a summons against the proprietor of the *Rangoon Gazette* for defamation, having referred to one of the parties in a suit as a gentleman whose conjugal relation lately were a matter of inquiry before the Recorders

The Magistrate had rejected the application as frivolous, but Mr. Fox, on appeal, considered the reference to conjugal relations implied a charge of adultery, cruelty, desertion, and therefore as *prima facie* defamatory.

THE FIGHTING WITH KARENNIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 17.

Missionary correspondents returned from Sawlapaw's country report the people to be completely cowed by the result of the late fight with General Collett, and they think the Karennis will avoid another encounter.

Sawlapaw has been levying contributions of provisions from various villages, ordering them to be burnt down, and the inhabitants killed in the event of their refusal. Some villages were burnt, but the rapid advance of the British stopped this, and checked their intention to raid into western Karenni.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JAN. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Furnea, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Huzara left here for Bombay and Kurrachee this morning.

ADEN, JAN. 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, with homeward Indian mails of 11th instant, arrived here at 10 p. m. to-day.

COLOMBO, JAN. 17.

The French mail steamer Djemnah, arrived here to-day from Aden.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surat's firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight...	1 4 3-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99
3 per cent. French Rentes	83
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66⅜
4½ per cent. ,, ...	70⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	42⅜

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

We have received a copy of the Tide Tables for the Indian Ports for the current year, edited, under the authority of the Secretary of State, by Major J. Hill, R. E., in charge of the tidal and levelling operations of the Survey of India.

There has been an outbreak of measles in Quetta. The climate there is much milder this season than it has been for many years.

The Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government pape to ten per cent.

Mr. F. L. Charles, Collector of Bombay, has been granted furlough for a year from the 9th of April next.

MR. G. F. SHEPPARD AT CAMBAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMBAY, JAN. 15.

On the 14th instant Mr. Sheppard, the Commissioner, Northern Division, and Mrs. Sheppard, paid a flying visit to the capital of the Nawab. In anticipation of their arrival preparations were made to receive them on a scale befitting their position. The town was illuminated by the Soodhrai Department of the State, as also by private gentlemen. The Borwad, with its musjid, which is in a very flourishing condition, was tastefully decorated by the Bera community with flags, bunting, and evergreens, and illuminated with oil-buttees and Chinese lanterns. A *mandap* was artistically erected near the Gowara Gate, and here, besides His Highness, his brothers and Sirdars of the State, the State officers, and all the respectable citizens of the town mustered in strong force to do honour to the Commissioner. Precisely at 10-30 a.m. Mr. Sheppard's arrival was announced. He was very cordially received by His Highness and his Dewan, and conducted to the dais specially prepared for the purpose. After conversing with those present for a few minutes, Mr. Sheppard left for his temporary residence in the Kothi buildings. At 5 o'clock in the evening Mr. Sheppard paid a return visit to His Highness in the Dewan Khana Hall of the Palace. His Highness expressed himself greatly pleased with the visit of his and his family's old friend and adviser. He exceedingly regretted Mr. Sheppard's approaching retirement, and wished him enjoyment of the choicest blessings from the Almighty, and a long, happy, and quiet life in his own native country, after his honourable career extending over 35 years. To this Mr. Sheppard replied as follows:—

"Your Highness,—I thank you for your kind words and good wishes. For nearly 20 years I have been connected with Cambay, and during all this time my relations with your father and with yourself have been cordial and pleasant. I am able to congratulate you on much solid progress in your State during these years. Your revenue has materially increased, and in connection with this subject, I may say that I do not regret having recommended your father to accept the compensation offered by Government for the salt works. You could never have competed with Government salt, and an assured income of Rs. 40,000 per annum is better than precarious profits. Your city has been much improved, and new houses are everywhere rising out of old ruins. The new public buildings reflect great credit on your administration. Among these I have been much gratified to see the handsome market, which, by your Highness's kindness, bears my name. But there are improvements of still greater importance to your subjects such as the help you are giving to your subjects, the re-organization of the courts of justice, the introduction of revenue survey, and the abolition of the numerous cesses and veros which caused so much annoyance to the people of the city. In all these matters your Dewan, Mr. S. N. Laud, has done good service to your State and to your subjects. I am afraid that I cannot congratulate you on any improvement of your port or harbour. But rivers do sometimes change their course, and if the Mhye should ever return to its old bed, your father's anticipations may be realized, and trading boats once more find anchorage below the walls of this Dewankhana. Meanwhile, if sea and river are not approaching Cambay, the railway is, and your trade will benefit by the extension to Petlad. Your Darbar will, I have no doubt, assist in the continuation of a good railway feeder to Petlad, or wherever the branch line may terminate. And now I must bid your Highness good-bye. I trust that before I leave India, I may have the pleasure of congratulating you on the fulfilment of your present hopes. But I feel sure that you will continue to regard your brothers and their families with consideration and kindness. It will always give me pleasure to hear of your happiness and of the welfare and prosperity of your State."

After visiting the different State schools, the Commissioner returned to his residence, and on the following morning left for his camp at Dhakore.

THE DHARAVI CEMETERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg through the medium of your columns to invite the attention of the responsible authorities to what must be regarded as the disgraceful state of the cemetery at Dharavi, which is situated some short distance from the chapel at Matoonga. Having recently had occasion to visit this cemetery, I was struck with its unsightly appearance. Unlike any Catholic burial-ground—the resting-place of the faithful departed—it presents the appearance of a large uncultivated field covered with dried grass and brambles, and studded here and there with a slab or monument. Although the cemetery has been in use for several years, it is surprising that no steps should as yet have been taken for enclosing it by a wall—a precaution which is generally taken before a cemetery is consecrated. The mortuary chapel, situated at the northern end, also wears an unsightly appearance, and its façade with the chunam plastering fallen off in several places tells the sad tale of the want of repairs for a considerable length of time. But this is not all. On entering the chapel the eye first meets the altar—a masonry structure, quite bare, without even a piece of cloth to conceal its bareness, or a candlestick or picture or crucifix or any other religious emblem such as one is accustomed to meet with in every Catholic church or cemetery throughout the civilised world. Further, what will the authorities say when they learn that sugarcane has been planted in this cemetery?—Sugarcane in a Christian cemetery!

On enquiring who was responsible for this state of things, I learnt that no proper arrangements exist for the care of the cemetery, nor is there any fund to meet necessary incidental expenses; that the cemetery serves as a source of income to the churches under the Portuguese jurisdiction in Bombay, which, burying their parishioners there, appropriate the receipts from the graves without contributing anything towards the maintenance of the cemetery in decent order; and that no committee for its management exists.

Of the circumstances mentioned in the preceding paragraph I was informed by a gentleman who is a warden of one of the churches just alluded to, and cannot therefore vouch myself for the accuracy of all the statements made; but, apart from the fact that this cemetery is the only one belonging to the numerous spiritual subjects of the Bishop of Damaun in Bombay, and that the several churches here under his Lordship have an interest in its proper maintenance, it seems scandalous that a Christian cemetery should be allowed to remain in the condition in which the one at Dharavi exists at present. Nothing could be more indecorous or more wanting in respect to the memory of the deceased; and in calling Bishop de Costa's attention to this circumstance, I venture to hope that his Lordship's keen sense of propriety and decorum will suggest to him the necessity for taking immediate steps to remedy matters. Unless the Bishop himself takes the initiative, and, with the aid of a competent representative committee, puts things in order and devises means to raise a fund for the decent preservation of the cemetery, there is little hope of anything being done within any measureable distance of time.

Bombay, 17th Jan. LEANDRO.

M. Berger, the Director-General of the French Exhibition of 1889, has just declared the Exhibition works are so advanced that he can affirm it will be opened on the day fixed, and that the show cases will not be empty, as they are sometimes on open ing days. There will be twenty-eight thousand French and fifteen thousand foreign exhibitors. Among the latter will be sixteen hundred Belgians, eight hundred English, and one thousand Italians, while Russians, Austro-Hungarians, Dutchmen, Spaniards, Portuguese, Greeks, Norwegians, Servians, Egyptians, Japanese, Siamese, Persians, Moors, &c., will make up the total.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

WARD ELECTIONS IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY was the day fixed by the Municipal Commissioner for the general elections in the several wards into which the city has been divided. As all the ward elections are contested, a poll will take place in all wards on the 24th inst. The following is a list of the nominations in the different wards up to 5 p.m. yesterday:—

A, Fort Ward.—Six seats. 1. Mr. Hurkissondas Narotamdas, proposed by Sir Henry Morland and seconded by Mr. S. S. Bengalee, C.I.E. 2. Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, by Mr. S. S. Bengalee and Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban. 3. The Hon. R. M. Sayani, by Sir Henry Morland and Mr. J. R. Duxbury. 4. Dr. E. F. Underwood, by Mr. Hurkissondas Narotamdas and Mr. K. M. Shroff. 5. Mr. J. R. Duxbury, by Sir Henry Morland and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. 6. Dr. Nanabhoy Nowrojee Katrak, by Mr. Hurkissondas Narotamdas and Dustur Jamaspjee Minocherjee 7. Dr. Burjorjee Sorabjee Shroff, by Dr. Dosabhoy Bejunjee and Dr. Temooljee Bhikajee Nariman. 8. Mr. Kavasjee Mervanjee Shroff, by Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Markar. 9. Dr. Framjee Dorabjee Dewacha, by Dr. E. H. Langley and Dr. Temooljee Bhikajee Nariman. 10. Mr. Bomonjee Perozsha, by Mr. L. N. Banajee and Mr. Sorabjee Dosabhoy Nadersha.

B, Mandvi Ward.—Eight seats. 1. Dr. A. G. Viegas, proposed by Mr. E. Moses and seconded by Mr. Dawood bin Hassum. 2. Mr. Rahimtoola Khairaj by Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram and Mr. Hajee A. Hajee Umar. 3. Mr. Jalbhai Ardasir Sett, by Mr. Gungaram Wittojee Bhomkar and Mr. Mahomed Hajee Tar Mahomed. 4. Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram, by Mr. A. M. Dharamsi and the Hon. Mr. Sayani. 5. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, by Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram and Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim. 6. Mr. Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Lalljee, by Mr. Abdoolabhoy Lalljee and Mr. Ali Cassum Sumar. 7. Mr. Vundravundas Purshotumdas, by Mr. Cumulsey Premjee and Mr. Dharamsi Soondersdas. 8. The Hon. R. M. Sayani, by Mr. Meherali M. Patel and Mr. David Solomon. 9. Mr. Bomonjee Perozsha, by Mr. Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy and Mr. Ardasir Bejonjee. 10. Dr. C. F. Underwood, by Mr. Runchordas Haridas and Mr. Mooljee Purshotum. 11. Mr. Narotum Gordhundas, by Mr. Gordhundas Nensey and Mr. Purmanund Narsi.

C, Bhuleshwar Ward.—Eight seats. 1. Mr. Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathubhoy, by Rao Bahadur Nana Morojee, and Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya. 2. Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master by Dr. Ardasir Jamsetjee Bhajiwalla and Mr. Byramjee Eduljee Umrigur. 3. Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee Suntuk, by Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee and Mr. Cassinath Wittoba. 4. Dr. Cawasjee Hormusjee by Dustoor Peshotum Byramjee and Dr. J. C. Lisboa. 5. Mr. Tribhowandas Vurjivandas, by Mr. Gopalrao Hari Deshmookh and Mr. Raojee V. J. Sunkersett. 6. Mr. Jugmohundas Vundrawundas, by Sir Munguldas Nathubhoy and Mr. M. G. Deshmookh. 7. Dr. Jumnadas Premchund, by Mr. Dayabhai Jaduram and Mr. Madhavlal Javerilal Yajnik. 8. Rao Saheb Vasudeo Jugonnath Kirtikar, by Mr. Atmaram J. Kirtikar and Mr. Ganpat S. Rao. 9. Mr. Damodhur Thackersey Mooljee, by Mr. Mansuklal M. Moonshi and Mr. Framjee Temooljee. 10. Mr. Shamrao Manikjee Rele, by Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy and Mr. Abdul Kadir Mahomed Reeza Moolvi.

D, Girgaum Ward.—Five seats. 1. Mr. Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit. 2. Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna, by the Hon. Mr. K. T. Telang and Mr. R. Madgavaker. 3. Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, by Mr. Tribhowandas M. Nathubhoy and Mr. Pestonjee Byramjee Colah. 4. Mr. Eknath Raghunath Khote, by Mr. A. F. Beaufort and Mr. J. Jefferson. 5. Mr. Maneksha J. Taleyarkhan, by Mr. Hormusjee M. Chichgar and Mr. Godrejee D. Padamjee. 6. Mr. Narayen Ganesh Chandawarker, by Mr. Fateh Ali Shaik Ahmed and Mr. Virchand Dipchund. 7. Dr. R. N. Khory, by Mr. Ardesir Dadabhoy Modi and Mr. Hormusjee M. Chichgar. 8. Dr. Meherjibhai Rustomjee Setna, by Mr. Kuverjee Cowasjee Jussawalla and Mr. Ruttonjee Bomanjee.

E, Byculla Ward.—Five seats. 1. Mr. Byramjee Nasarwanjee Servai, by Dr. Sidney Smith and Mr. M. N. Banajee. 2. Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, by Mr. Rustomjee Jamasjee Ashburner and Mr. N. H. Ghesta. 3. Mr. Jaya Karadi Lingu, by Mr. Ramaya Venkaya and Mr. Enkrajee Nursojee Erla. 4. Mr. E. R. Freeborn, by Mr. P. Gerrard and Mr. J. M. Houlston. 5. Rai Bahadur Luximon Singh, by Dr. J. Anderson and Mr. Ellapa Ballaram. 6. Major H. O. Selby, by Mr. James McDonald and Mr. George Gahagan. 7. Mr. Shivjee Dhurmajee, by Dr. Gopal Shivram and Dr. L. D. Almeida.

F, Parel Ward.—Two seats. 1. Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, by Mr. Vurjivandas Madhavdas and Mr. Pestonjee Bomanjee Jejeebhoy. 2. Mr. Bhagwandas Narothumdas, by Mr. N. A. Hormarjee and Mr Madhavdas Goculdas Pasta. 3. Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, by Mr. Dadabhoy Bomanjee Jejeebhoy and Mr. Rustomjee Ardasir Wadia.

G, Mahim Ward.—Two seats. 1. Mr. Purshotumdas Manguldas Nathoobhoy, by Dr. Bhowanishunker Balkrishna and Mr. Venayek Harichund. 2. Mr. J. F. Fernandez, by Rev. Mr. Braz Fernandez and Dr. Nusserwanjee Jehangir Lam. 3. Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, by Dr. Nusserwanjee Jehangir Lam and Mr. J. F. D'Olivera.

Several of the above candidates have been proposed two and three times over in the same ward

THE SCOTTISH CONCERT.

THE annual concert in aid of the funds of the Scottish Orphanage was given on Wednesday evening before a very large and appreciative audience. The programme, though perhaps "a wee bit" too foreign to suit the fastidious tastes of some of our friends from north of the Tweed, was a carefully selected one, and each item evoked the enthusiastic applause of a highly delighted audience. The concert commenced punctually at the appointed hour with an organ solo brilliantly rendered by Mr. Mant. "Jack and I" was given by Mr. Lamb with great dramatic force, his intonation being particularly good, especially in the upper register. "Within a Mile o' Edinbro' Town" was beautifully sung by Mrs. Walker. This lady has never been heard to greater advantage, and her rendering of the quaint old song left nothing to be desired. She was, if possible, more successful in the second part, when the audience were delighted with a most artistic rendering of Donizetti's "O Mio Fernando." Mr. Metaxas was responsible for two pianoforte solos, and made his bow to a Bombay audience for the first time. This gentleman's performance was one of the gems of the evening. A pianist of such a high order is seldom heard among the ranks of amateurs, and it is to be hoped the reception Mr. Metaxas met with will induce him to come forward again at an early date. Mendelssohn, Chopin and Grieg were admirably interpreted, and the "Capriceo in E. minor" which was the best known of the selected pieces, received quite an ovation. Mr. Metaxas is a careful and brilliant accompanist, and he showed to great advantage in "Qual Voce," which was sung in finely dramatic style by Mrs. Walker and Mr. Wyer. "The Garden of Sleep" was sung with great feeling by Mrs. Adams. The audience insisted on an *encore*, which Mrs. Adams responded to by singing "Needles and Pins," a lively little production of the serio-comic order which was warmly received. Mr. Wyer's spirited rendering of "The Hundred Pipers" quite carried the audience away, especially when

Two thousand swam over the fell English ground
And danced themselves dry to the Pibroch's sound.

"Auld Lang Syne," sung by Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Adams, Mr. Wyer, and Mr. Lamb, terminated a most successful concert, by which the funds of the Scottish Orphanage must have been considerably augmented, as there was scarcely a vacant seat in the whole house.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

THE CONGRESS AND SOCIAL REFORMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was with considerable surprise that I read the letter of Mr. M. M. Murzban, which has appeared in your issue of this day, on the subject of the National Congress, and the peculiar compromise he suggests for the acceptance of the Hindu leaders. Some time before I had seen his communication in your valuable paper on the subject of the National Congress only, and embodying nothing more than his individual views about that organization offered as advice to his co-religionists. I see, however, that in his letter of to-day he goes further, and makes some remarks about the Hindu leaders, which I cannot allow to pass unnoticed, particularly as they proceed from one who cannot be expected to know anything of Hindu life, its defects, the necessary means to get rid of them, and the many and insurmountable difficulties that Hindu leaders, however zealous they may be to effect reform, have to meet with. He begins by suggesting a sort of curious compromise. Will the leaders of the Hindu community, in order to get a repeal of the Arms Act, he asks, agree, and bring the whole of the Hindu community to agree, to Government enacting an Act by which not only the remarriage of Hindu widows is to be declared valid, but also any attempt to either her hamper ceremonies in connection therewith or to outcaste either of the couple thus remarried or their relatives is rendered penal?" Of course Mr. M. M. Murzban is not speaking for the Government of the land, and his question, I think, proceeds more from curiosity than anything else. In the first place, permit me to say that the two things have no connection whatever, and I am surprised to see how he could have hit upon this strange arrangement regarding two entirely different matters. I shall not, however, stop here, but shall consider the compromise. Mr. Murzban says, no doubt, that the terms thereof seem impossible, but asks whether or not the Hindu leaders will accept the proposed arrangement. As regards the first two concessions which the Hindus are asked to make, I have only to refer your correspondent to Act XV of 1856, which has already removed all legal obstacles to the marriage of Hindu widows; in other words, the marriage of Hindu widows is legalised, and further that the law of the land is sufficiently strong to furnish in some way or other any attempt to hamper ceremonies in connection therewith, and therefore your correspondent ought not to have troubled himself with these two matters. As regards the third, I admit the act of outcasting either of the married couple or their relatives is not rendered penal. On this point, too, I beg to say that if your correspondent were a Hindu, he would not have embodied this term in the concession. As a gentleman belonging to the Parsi community, for which I have very great respect, and which happily consists of one caste (if I may use the term) only, and owes its present greatness considerably to that important circumstance, he cannot possibly have any idea whatever as to how the numerous castes, into which the present Hindu community is unhappily divided, are working, and, therefore, he cannot be expected to know that Government intervention in the matter of castes is neither necessary nor advisable. It is for this reason that the wise and paternal Government of the land has in decisions and otherwise laid down that it will not interfere so as to impair the autonomy of the castes. For castes are nothing more than a description of clubs having certain rules for their guidance; and if any one member thereof chooses to disregard them, he would necessarily be expelled therefrom and then he has more to blame himself than anybody else. It is also for this reason that educated natives do not want Government to interfere, not because (as Mr. Murzban says) they have not "the heart and moral courage to go to Government and ask for co-operation," but because they think that the peculiar constitution of their society requires that social reform must proceed from within and not from without. This was also found to be the opinion of several gentlemen of position, not Hindus, who had occasion to express themselves at the time of the great agitation which was stimulated by the strenuous and disinterested efforts of Mr. Malabari to assist the Hindu community. As a matter of fact, Hindu leaders do ask for such co-operation in matters social as is conducive to the well-being of the several organizations that unhappily exist in India, but beyond that they are not prepared to go, not because they are not willing that reform should be made, but because they think that it is not possible in the way suggested. From the above it should not be supposed that I am against widow re-marriage or in favour of infant marriages. On the other hand, I am a strong advocate of widow remarriage and strongly against infant marriages.

Before I conclude this letter, I cannot help remarking that Hindu leaders do not require to be told that a nation socially weak cannot expect to be politically strong. They also admit that there are social evils which require to be got rid of, but what they say is this, that both the reforms go hand in hand, so that the duty of India's sons is to promote the one equally with the other, and that to postpone the one until the other is effected is to forget the existing order of things. Again, it must be very clearly borne in mind that what we want from our kind rulers is not political elevation complete, but merely a share in the administration of our country, such as they think we deserve to obtain, by constitutional and proper means. If this is remembered, I am sure men like your correspondent will not tell us to wait until we effect all social reforms.

MOTILAL MUGOTLAL MUNSHI.

Jany. 16.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

LAWN-TENNIS HANDICAP DOUBLES.

	Points. Individual.	Points. Pairs.	Playing Points. 1st Ties.	2nd Ties.	3rd Ties.	Final.
Froom	15	½ 15	Scratch			
Barton	Scratch					
Graham	½ 15 & 1 B					
Boggs	30	15 & 1 B	½ 15 & 1 B			
Symington	30					
Cobbold	½ 15 & 1 B	15 & 2 B	Bye			
Quentin	½ 15 & 1 B					
Nixon	30	15 & 1 B	2 Bisques			
Barrow	½ 15					
Craig	15	½ 15 & 2 B	Scratch			
Reid	15					
Gould	½ 15 & 1 B	½ 15 & 2 B	Bye			
McMahon	2 Bisques		Scratch			
Lovell	30	15				
Forbes	30					
Hensley	½ 15 & 1 B	15 & 1 B	1 Bisque			
Brooks	½ 15					
Dun-terville	½ 15	½ 15	Bye			
Young	1					
Fernie	30	15 & 2 B	2 Bisques			
Marshall	½ 30					
Murray	2 Bisques	15	Scratch			
Sanderson	Scratch					
O'Connor	15	½ 15	Scratch			
Glazebrook	½ 15					
McCausland	15	½ 15 & 2 B	2 Bisques			

1st ties to be played off by Monday, 21st January.
2nd do. do. Saturday, 26th do.
3rd do. do. Tuesday, 29th do.
Final ties do. Thursday, 31st do.

These dates will be strictly adhered to.

W. MURRAY, Hony. Secy., L. T.

Bombay, January 16.

MR. WALTER SARGEAUT has been appointed Second Lieutenant in the South Mahratta Railway Volunteer Corps.

TROOP SERGEANT-MAJOR CUFFE has been appointed Second Lieutenant in the Bombay Light Horse.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. OSBORN, R. E., has been appointed Executive Engineer, Bombay Military Works.

A GOA paper says that it has been decided to renew the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, which will expire at the end of the current year. The negociator on the side of the Government of India will be Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, the Commissioner in Sind, but on the Portuguese side no one has been yet mentioned. The paper regrets the want of Portuguese statesmen who might be entrusted with the important task of the modification of the treaty, as all those who were engaged in the framing and execution of the treaty have shown a deplorable want of intelligence in grasping the subject and safeguarding the people's interest. The negociations will be opened in April next, but it has not been decided when they shall be carried on.

Holloway's Pills are the medicines most in repute for curing the multifarious maladies which beset mankind when dry, sultry weather suddenly gives place to chilly, drenching days. In fact, these Pills offer relief even if they fail of proving an absolute remedy in all the distrubances of digestion, circulation, and nervous tone which occasionally oppress a vast portion od the population. Under the genial, purifying, and strengthening powers exerted by this excellent medicine the tongue becomes clean, the appetite improves, digestion is quickened, and assimilation is rendered perfect. These Pills possess the highly estimable property of cleansing the entire mass of ot blood, which, in its renovated condition, carries purity, strength, and vigour to every tissue of the body.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

THE Commission resumed its sitting on Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

BORROWING FROM SUBORDINATES.

The Advocate-General, continuing his address, said:—Having done with those charges of a more serious moral character, I proceed to those charges which are produced by the order of Government. As to the first of these cases it is almost unnecessary for me to trouble the Commission. In any case involving a moral offence, you may say Government would deal with equal severity whether in the corruption the amount was Rs. 100 or a lakh of rupees. I would make it impossible for a person guilty of such a charge to serve again the Government. We have, of course, taken pains to exclude everything which is not directly within prohibition of such offences. Well, we make out the total amount of borrowing in the districts to Rs. 68,500. I do not know whether, in regard to this, the Commission find it within their province to deal with it, or whether they should leave it to Government. I presume it was with regard to the Commission dealing with the matter that certain exhibits were put in by the other side. There is a suggestion that this must have been known to Government before.

The President: It will not affect the conclusion.

The Advocate-General: No, but it shows great indulgence on the actions of Mr. Crawford. In these transactions there is nothing which shows that Mr. Crawford admits his indebtedness. The borrowing transactions with subordinates are comparatively small, because these subordinates are not persons possessing a great amount of money.

MR. CRAWFORD'S RECKLESSNESS.

Taking the order as they appear in the list of charges, the first case is Soman's, for 350 rupees in February or March 1888. There could be no doubt as to the raising of that sum, and the question is whether it was a borrowing or whether it was in exchange for a cheque given by Mr. Crawford. In that point I must ask your lordship to hold that Soman is right and Mr. Crawford is not. Of course, we have on the one side the oral evidence which is contradictory—Soman's and Shridhar Waman's on the one side and Mr. Crawford's on the other. Look, however, at the circumstances; they speak for themselves. Here is a mamlatdar who gets a cheque for Rs. 350, and what he did with it is not suggested; but it appears he did not present it up to this date. To a mamlatdar Rs. 350 is about as good as Rs. 5,000 to

does not prevent the incident from being an important factor in the case. If I remember rightly what I said was that you may account for it by supposing that a man's state of mind may be such that he may not be responsible for his actions. Or it is conceivable that a man may be of such a weak and nervous character that he flies from an accusation even when it is untrue. When he was suspended, he knew that Hanmantrao was arrested.

Mr. Leslie Crawford: I do not think there is anything in the evidence to show that Mr. Crawford knew at that time of Hanmantrao's arrest.

The Advocate-General: Such is my impression, but if Mr. Leslie Crawford's memory is the other way, I would not pledge myself to my statement.

The President: On what date was Hanmantrao arrested?

The Advocate-General: On the 16th. Then it may be said that what Mr. Crawford knew at that time was that he was himself suspended, and that the inquiries were going on.

MR. CRAWFORD'S STATE OF MIND.

The question is—Is there any evidence in the case sufficient to satisfy the Commission that Mr. Crawford was not responsible for his actions? We have, of course, Mr. Crawford's own assertion on that point; but I think it can hardly be accepted. The medical witnesses who have been called on the point seem to me to rebut the presumption of absence of responsibility. Both Dr. Macrury and Dr. Murphy were, no doubt, afraid of what might be the result of the communication to Mr Crawford of the result of his suspension, and thought it was a matter which required great caution. I do not think it can be suggested on behalf of the defence that all caution was not observed in communicating the painful news to him. Mr. Moore did what to him must be a painful office with all possible caution and kindness. I grant that it must, in any case, be a severe shock to the recipient of such news; but it is quite clear that what the doctors feared was that it would be a shock to the heart and to the reason. Dr. Macrury says he was afraid of a shock to the heart, in consequence of the communication of the news to Mr. Crawford, and not of a shock to the reason; and Dr. Murphy has said very much the same thing. (Counsel read extracts from the evidence of the medical witnesses bearing on the point. He then briefly commented on Colonel Macnaghten's evidence, which he said was not of much importance to the defence.) Another evidence on the question was supplied by the letters written by Mr. Crawford, both before and after his suspension. (The learned counsel here read Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Nugent and two letters to Pendse, written shortly before his suspension.) These letters, Mr. Latham said, are the most sensible that a man could write under the circumstances, and the letter to Mr. Nugent shows the writer's anxiety that the report of the suspension should be kept back, as much as possible, from the outside world. And then we know that Mr. Crawford was not doing at the time that which might have deprived him of mental control. He tells us himself that he did not indulge in excessive liquor, though I can quite understand that a man, situated as he was, might have done that. We know from Dr. Murphy that if there was ever any excess of that kind before, it was abandoned during those days. I submit, therefore, that Mr. Crawford's conduct was that of a rational man who deliberately plans his escape, and very nearly succeeds in effecting it. There is no doubt that he wrote a letter suggesting that he was about to commit suicide. He then left his house and came down to Bombay. He was watched by a policeman, and we know how that was done. We know that Mr. Ommanney, in the discharge of his duty, thought it expedient to put somebody on the look-out to watch his movements.

Mr. Quinton: Mr. Ommanney, of course, did his duty.

The Advocate-General: No doubt. Then, to continue the narrative of the attempt to escape, he, Mr. Crawford, writes a letter which is just a letter which a man intending to escape and in his sound senses would write. He does not go in person to the office of the P. and O. Company to buy a ticket. But he writes from a hotel, under an assumed name, saying that he has come down from Jubbulpore very ill to take a sea voyage, and offering to buy a passage by one of their outgoing steamers. Then I must point out that the only persons who could furnish evidence as to Mr. Crawford's state of mind on his return were Mr. Crawford himself and those who were near him in his house.

The President: He returned in custody, I believe.

The Advocate-General: Yes, but he was allowed to go to his own house. I think the burden of proof in a matter like this lies on the person who says he was not in the state of an ordinary man. I submit, however, that this is not a matter which can be considered as in any way conclusive, as I have said all along. But the action of Mr. Crawford, such as it was, must be dealt with as that of a sane man, and not of a man who was not responsible for his actions.

The President: What train did Mr. Crawford go by?

The Advocate-General: The early morning train. This is a subject on which I do not wish to go into details, as I have not thought it worth while to do so. Although Mr. Crawford did not know at the time that a prosecution was instituted, he knew the nature of the charges against him. It was asked by my learned friend how it was that if Mr. Crawford really wanted to escape, he should not have effected it at a later period. Well, that was a time when he had determined on his defence, and it would also have been ruinous to have then attempted to leave. He must also have seen that Government might have done again what they had done before and got him arrested. Then a vast amount of decrees had been passed against him, and so there was not merely the Government to watch him, but there were also his creditors, who, if they thought it worth while to obtain decrees against him, would certainly think it worth while to prevent his leaving the country.

The President: Were all these decrees obtained before or after his suspension?

The Advocate-General: I think most of them, at all events, were obtained after his suspension. When a charge of this sort, whether true or false, is made against a man, it brings down his credit at once.

PECUNIARY DISTRESS AND TEMPTATIONS.

Next we come to the pecuniary position of Mr. Crawford. The defence tried to make out that the command of money which he had in consequence of his vast borrowings ought to preclude the supposition that he also resorted to the illegitimate modes of raising the money. The pecuniary position of Mr. Crawford is a difficult matter to deal with on account of the obscurity in which the matter is left by Mr. Crawford himself. All we know from his own statement, and I have no reason to doubt it, is that he was a man of the most absolute recklessness in pecuniary matters. Mr. Crawford pleads absolute ignorance in regard to his money transactions. My learned friend alluded to stories of Mr. Crawford having immense sums laid by somewhere. I think, the Commissioners will bear me out that it forms no part of our charge, and all I can say is that we know nothing about it one way or the other. But I am perfectly willing to accept Mr. Crawford's statement in regard to it as true, as we have nothing to do with that matter here.

The President: No.

The Hon. Mr. Quinton: Mr. Inverarity, perhaps, referred to idle rumours going on outside.

The Advocate-General, after reading extracts from Mr. Crawford's evidence in regard to his monetary transactions, said: According to this evidence, Mr. Crawford never kept any accounts in his life, and did not know how he stood. He says that he destroyed all the counter-foils and cheque-books as soon as they were finished and destroyed the incomplete ones some time during the 16th or the 17th. We are also told that Mr. Crawford destroyed all the bonds whenever they came back to him. A more melancholy picture of pecuniary recklessness and distress it is impossible to conceive, and it places us in this position—that if Mr. Crawford can tell us nothing more definite about his borrowings, it is, of course, impossible to say for our part what sums he borrowed, and how much he paid back. Far be it from me to say that because a man is absolutely reckless in money matters, because he is in great pecuniary distress, therefore he would commit offences such as those that are charged to Mr. Crawford. But all of us know, every man of the world who has any ordinary knowledge of human nature knows, to what strong temptations a man reduced to such a position is exposed. Although it does not follow that because a man is in distress and has delivered himself—I might almost say body and soul—to his money-lenders he would do a wrong action and take a bribe, yet we see the position of the man and his temptations and opportunities. The case of such a one is quite different from that of a man who is on an even position with the world, and is not always under such terrible pressure. There is also a worse form of the offence of corruption. I can imagine a man who is corrupt from deliberate avarice, who practises corruption in order to make a pile of money for him. Such a charge I do not think is brought by anyone against Mr. Crawford. But the instance is far more common of a man deviating from the right path when he is living from hand to mouth, or rather struggling desperately to get on.

MISSING ACCOUNTS.

Such are the general aspects of the case. I have attempted, as, no doubt, the Commission will attempt, to see what light the accounts throw on the matter. But I confess that the attempt has resulted almost in despair. The items on both sides of the account are missing, and it is impossible to arrive at anything like a balance-sheet of Mr. Crawford's affairs. All I do know is this—and we find it from those accounts which have been put in—that excluding what should properly be excluded, namely, the sums that are paid from what I may call legitimate sources, we make out that Messrs. Watson and Company received, on the whole, just under Rs. 43,000 and the French Bank about Rs. 23,590, making a total of about Rs. 66,580. Then, of course, Mr. Crawford had to live,—we know the style in which he lived—and whatever went to defray the expenses of his living must be added to this amount.

The Hon. Mr. Quinton: They were probably at Watson's or King's.

The Advocate-General: This makes his case more and more hopeless. You know his means of payment. Mr. Crawford could not, under the most favourable circumstances, if his services had run on to the end of his career, have had the slightest chance of paying his debts. He has his pension, but the pension would nothing like cover the interest on these sums which are lent at amounts over 20 per cent. interest. There are, perhaps, the policies on his property at Kirkee to rely on, but policies are not an available asset to rely upon during a man's lifetime. Therefore his position was absolutely hopeless. But reverting to what I was saying, his expenses could not have been less than Rs. 20,000, in addition to the sums remitted to witnesses and the French Bank. There is a sum of Rs. 85,000, which requires to be recovered. If you go over the accounts, the deeper and deeper he gets into debt. The question is, how is it possible Mr. Crawford could have raised these heavy loans. Generally, when a man's head is under water to such an extent, what happens is he gets crushed under the accumulating interest. I think it does lie on Mr. Crawford to show how he is able to account for his excess of remittances to the bankers above what his avowed income was.

The Advocate-General then went on to show by reference to various documents and promissory notes the enormity of the debts Mr. Crawford had incurred, and to prove what he had already said that his pension would be barely sufficient to pay the interest on his loans.

AN IMPECUNIOUS MONEY-LENDER.

The Advocate-General then proceeded to attack the extra evidence for the defence. There was, he said, the evidence of Rambhow, a man who announced himself to us with a great flourish of trumpets as a gentleman possessing estates and great wealth. He describes his transaction with Mr. Crawford as lending him money at the low rate of interest of twelve annas per cent. per month. There the examination had to stop, as he had no books here at the time to show his transactions. He was recalled at a later time. Then the cross-examination comes; and what was the result of that cross-examination? This man turns out to be absolutely impecunious, who once had some land, according to his own showing, and paying a very considerable amount of Government assessment. But he had not paid his assessments for years, and he had been thrown into prison by his own confession. And as to his assertion that he afterwards discovered suddenly that he had another large estate was certainly a falsehood. That he had accumulated money on his business was also a falsehood; and as to his partnership with Vijbhookhan, the whole partnership consisted in Vijbhookhan lending him money. I think without wearying the Commission in going through the details you will admit that that man was absolutely impecunious. Then as to Bukindas, his books show much the same thing. All the items in them are petty items. You can see from the books, too, that if there was a desire to fabricate anything, that could be easily done. Then look at his story. He is advancing money at what I must call a singularly moderate rate of interest. He advances it at 12 per cent., reducing it to 9 per cent. on partial demand. But no partial demand is made. Why? Because, he says, he felt absolutely sure of being repaid. Is it possible, whatever Mr. Crawford's desire to pay, that any man could have felt that certainty of repayment which had become an absolute impossibility with Mr. Crawford at the time. But you have not to go beyond him. He has no money, and if he does make those advances, he draws the whole amount from his friend Vijbhookhan.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

Then, we get to another witness of a curious character,—Gangadas, who produces the books—which prove to be the books of his deceased uncle. We get those books, and what do we find? A story of a most extraordinary character. Gangadas himself has lent none of these monies. They were all lent by his deceased uncle, Shunkerlal. He was a man who was never known, as long as he lived, to be carrying on any separate business at all. During the last months of his life he was infirm; he was confined to his bed, and his nephew was in the habit of running out and in of his house. You had these books produced, and then it turns out that the uncle is carrying on a trade as to the origin of which the nephew can form no idea. The books are kept up to the date of his decease and are in a handwriting utterly unknown to the nephew. Is that story credible for a moment? Is it possible there could be this secrecy of action, and books kept in this manner, in a handwriting as to the authorship of which the nephew is unable to form an impression? That story about the friend coming and writing in the books is a very extraordinary one. That friend, of course, was not available.

A STRANGE PARTNERSHIP.

There appears, however, to have been some petty trade with Rambhow. I must ask the Court to look at the books, and you will find that every amount that Rambhow proves to have advanced to Mr. Crawford appears to be drawn from Vijbhookhan. This strange partnership, without any documents to show what it is, does not seem to account for these matters. What you find is that Rambhow cannot be making anything out of these transactions. He draws money from Vijbhookhan at the same interest as he draws from Mr. Crawford, and not only that, but he draws the money many months before he advances it to Mr. Crawford. You will find, as far as I can follow the books, the amounts in the two books very nearly agree, as they naturally would try to make them. These books again, I submit, are extraordinarily unsatisfactory in their outward appearance—books that might be made up at any moment if wanted. They are of the most flimsy character. In these books, as you will remember, you get a most extraordinary state of things. Prior to Vijbhookhan's death, Rambhow has fortified himself with an extra amount for the purpose of advancing to Mr. Crawford, which he does advance at later periods in the same year. This is absolutely inexplicable. Supposing he anticipated Vijbhookhan's death, how had Rambhow come to calculate before that death what Mr. Crawford's wants would be for that year. The explanation is that the books are fabrications, and Rambhow was forced to put that money there in order to account for the subsequent payments. As to the promissory notes, they may be in existence, and represent something we do not know, but it would seem they are fabrications, too, and fabrications so devised as to prevent any investigation into the original transactions. Everything leads back to the entries in the dead man's book, made up by some unknown hand. It is absolutely inexplicable that this man should draw this very large amount more than was wanted for payment to Mr. Crawford, and until such time as Mr. Crawford drew it, pay interest on it himself. That, my lord, is the case which we have to present to you for the prosecution, asking you to scrutinise these documents and weigh the evidence.

CONCLUSION.

This, my lord, is the case which we have to present for the prosecution in our reply. The Court, I have no doubt, will most strictly scrutinize the documents and weigh the evidence. The Court will give full consideration to Mr. Crawford's evidence. He is entitled to that, but I submit he is entitled to no more. He cannot claim that his own word should be believed against all the weight of the evidence on the other side. I do not deny that a man of high and unblemished character has a right to claim greater credence for his evidence than an unknown witness. But no one will say that Mr. Crawford is entitled to more than is fairly due to him, and that his mere position in the service is, in itself, a refutation of the charges.

The President: He has not put his defence on that ground at all.

The Advocate-General: From certain remarks made by my learned friend, he seemed to suggest that when Mr. Crawford's evidence and that of a native witness were in collision, the native witness must go down. In concluding my address, I think I may say that it is a relief to all of us that we have come at last to the end of the inquiry. It is one which must be painful to all concerned—most painful, of course, to Mr. Crawford and those who are connected with him. It must also be most painful to the Commission to try a man who has filled high and eminent positions under Government, and with such a previous history of his career as that of Mr. Crawford. I think all concerned will believe me when I say that it is not the least painful to those who had to conduct the prosecution. I have endeavoured myself, as well as my learned friend, Mr. Jardine, who was with me, to conduct this case with all consideration to Mr. Crawford, so far as was consistent with our duty of putting the case against him before the Commission in the strongest light. It is possible that the heat of advocacy may have led us beyond fair limits, but if so, it was from no deliberate desire to do so, and therefore we regret it.

The President: I do not think there is anything at all to apologize for in the way the prosecution was conducted.

The Advocate-General: It cannot fail to be a matter of gratification even to those to whose lot it has fallen to conduct the prosecution, if your Lordships are able to say that Mr. Crawford has cleared himself of all the charges which have been brought against him; and it will be most painful to us, if it should be the duty of the Commission to declare that he has not done so. If the charges were held to be proved, we should all feel it as not merely a misfortune to an individual Englishman, but as a discredit on the English name. But whatever the issue may be, I feel that we may leave it, on behalf of the Government of Bombay, as those who represent Mr. Crawford may do so on his behalf, in the hands of the Commission with perfect confidence.

The business being concluded, the Commission rose shortly before 2 p. m.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE INDIAN WHEAT CROP.

The following first general memorandum on the prospects of the indian wheat crop of the season 1888-89 has been issued in the Revenue and Agricultural Department:—

The first reports due from the Provincial Governments on the condition and prospects of the wheat crop of the season 1888-89 have been received, and the following particulars gathered from them and from other sources are published for general information.

The area under wheat in the Punjab at the end of November was estimated at 6,046,200 acres or 8 per cent. over the area estimated in November 1887, but about 2½ per cent. below the area at last harvest. The season has been on the whole a favourable one, and in the central and western districts of the Province there has been a considerable expansion of the area under crop. The November rains were also plentiful in parts and proved beneficial to the sowings. On the date of the provincial report the young crops was reported to be in excellent condition throughout the Province, and from other sources it is learnt that sowings have been finished and the prospects of the standing crops at the present time continue generally good every where.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the area at the beginning of December was estimated to be a little in excess of last year's area, and it was reported that the seed had germinated fairly well. Owing to the early cessation of the rains prospects were, however, not very promising, and though later reports show that the young crops are generally doing well, irrigation is being resorted to and rain is much wanted in parts of the Provinces.

The season has also been unfavourable in the Central Provinces where the rains since September have been unevenly distributed and the area under wheat is less than usual. In the Satpura districts, in the Nagpur country, and in Bilaspur the crops are doing well and prospects are favourable. The crops are also in good condition in the Saugor and Hoshangabad districts, but in Raipur, Damoh, Jabalpur, and Narsinghpur their condition is not satisfactory. Over a large area which has been sown the seed has germinated unevenly, and the young crops are stunted and withering. Later reports state that the winter rains have been insufficient for sowings in the northern districts and in Raipur, but that elsewhere the crop prospect is now favourable.

The Bombay report estimated the area under wheat up to the 5th December to be about 2,527,000 acres. The area details are incomplete owing to the fact that sowings were proceeding at the time of the submission of the report, but it is believed that in the British Districts of the Presidency the total area will be short by 600,000 acres as compared with last year. The condition of the crop varied from fair to good, and rain was required in parts of the Presidency. The forecast of the outturn is also not very favourable, it being stated that the yield would be poor in the Deccan, better in Guzerat, and only good in the Karnatak. From other sources it is learnt that standing crops were good at the beginning of January.

In Berar the area under wheat is also below that of the preceding year owing to the unfavourable character of the season. The crop is now in ear and generally in good condition.

In Central India, Rajputana, Hyderabad, and Mysore the prospects of the spring harvest, so far as it can be ascertained at present, are generally favourable, the standing crops being in good condition.

The supposed normal wheat area of each Province is quoted below:—

	Acres.
Punjab	6,765,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5,081,500
Central Provinces	3,967,000
Bombay (including Baroda)	2,871,000
Berar	855,000
Bengal (Behar)	1,267,516
Rajputana	1,500,000
Central India	2,500,000
Hyderabad	1,016,743
Mysore	17,000
Kashmir	500,000
TOTAL	26,340,759

The prospects of the season in Northern India are now becoming seriously affected by the holding off of the winter rains. An abnormally early fall took place at the end of November, more than a month before the usual date, and although this rain did temporary good, its beneficial effects will be more than cancelled by the absence of the usual fall in January, unless in a few days a fresh downpour should occur.

ARE LONDON POSTMEN OVERWORKED?

(From the *St. Stephen's Review*.)

THERE are no class of men on which the business public are more dependent than on the London postmen. They are entrusted with communications of the highest importance, which rarely, if ever, they fail to deliver promptly. These men as a class are sober, industrious, hard-worked servants. From early morning until late at night, in all weathers, they continue to tramp over and over the same route. They become a part and parcel of the business man's existence. This constant walking and exposure in our changeable climate, often entails rheumatic difficulties, pains and stiffness in the limbs; yet there can be no cessation from the daily routine of their lives; whether suffering or not they are obliged to be at their post. It is said that a greater proportion of the London postmen always keep that famous remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, by them, apply it to the muscles after severe day's work, as a preventative. Others who have received sprains and have been afflicted with severe rheumatic pains, have been promptly cured by the application of this remedy. Mrs. J. Booker, 47 Princes-road, Kennington Cross, London, S.E., the wife of a postman writes:—"I have suffered most agonizing rheumatic pains through my shoulders and the back of my neck for months, many times being unable to obtain any sleep. My husband having heard his fellow-postmen speak very highly of St. Jacobs Oil for sprains and soreness in the limbs, as well as for neuralgia and rheumatism, procured a bottle, the contents of which he applied to the afflicted parts, and the pain departed almost at once, affording me the first good night's sleep I had been able to obtain for many a night. Mr. A. F. Cann, of 31 Swinton-street, Gray's Innroad, London, W.C., writes:—"One morning on my rounds, as postman, I sprained my ankle, and was scarcely able to walk, when I was recommended to use St. Jacobs Oil. Before I had used half the contents of one bottle I was perfectly cured." Mr. H. Newman, 45 Picton-street, Camberwell, London, S.E., postman, says:—"Having suffered from rheumatism in the knee for a period of twelve months, during which time I consulted several physicians and tried many remedies, without receiving any benefit. Being advised to use St. Jacobs Oil, I have much pleasure in saying that it eased the pain directly. I felt it act like an electric battery on me. The contents of one bottle completely cured me, and I can now walk as well as ever. While the postman's 'lot at best is not a happy one,' he is undoubtedly saved much pain and discomfort, which he would otherwise be obliged to endure were it not for the remedy in question."

CAPTAIN C. F. SIEVWRIGHT has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate of Hyderabad.

MR. C. E. S. STEELE has been appointed City Magistrate of Karachi and Lieutenant F. R. H. Chapman, Cantonment Magistrate.

THE following is the summary of the crops and season reports for the current week:—Slight rain in parts of Shikarpur. Late crops in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Sholapur, and in one taluka of Poona and two of Surat suffering for want of moisture. Cotton in parts of Bijapur and exotic cotton and wheat in parts of Dharwar injured by blight; jowari in two talukas of Belgaum by blight and unfavourable winds; and late crops generally in two talukas of Satara by blight and insects. Standing crops otherwise good, except wheat in Broach. Opium crop in Baroda good. Harvesting of late crops progressing in parts of Kaira, Khandesh, and Bijapur, and cotton-picking in parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar. Fodder scarce in parts of Broach, Nasik, Belgaum, and Kathiawar. Agricultural stock poor in one taluka of Belgaum and in parts of Kathiawar. Drinking water scarce in two talukas of Nasik.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE sixth annual report of the 1st Battalion of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Corps has been issued. From this it appears that the Battalion has continued to maintain its character for general efficiency, although in one or two particulars there has been a falling off as compared with the season 1886-87. The total strength of the Battalion on the 31st March 1888 was 394 all ranks, including the Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant and the Honorary Surgeon, a decrease of 16 in comparison with the strength at the same period last year.

The following shows the yearly strength of the Battalion since its formation and the numbers for which the capitation grant has annually been drawn:—

Classification.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Extra Efficients	87	57	90	111	142	145	212	136	186	243	230
Efficients	97	104	10	4	2	10	7	34	141	102	73
Non-Efficients	...	45	43	22	27	53	34	2	26	18	89
Recruits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	62	45	...
Total	184	206	143	137	171	208	253	253	415	408	392

This shows that there has been a decrease of 13 extra efficients, while the number of efficients has decreased by 29, as compared with last year. This result, which so seriously affects the Corps Capitation Grant, is much to be deplored, and will, it is hoped, act as an incentive to both officers and men to spare no efforts to produce a better one next year. Owing to the large number of men who had not fired their annual course by the 31st March, it became necessary for the Corps to apply for an extension of the Musketry Season for one month, which was kindly allowed by H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief. Sufficient advantage was not, however, taken of this concession, and, as shown in the above table, the number of efficient Volunteers is not so large as it should be.

There is a decrease in the average number of drills attended per man of 3·36, which is due to the inspection having been held a month earlier than usual. "A" Company again takes the lead and is closely followed by "G," the Cadet company. Every effort is still being made to curtail all unnecessary expenditure, and the results attained during the year are in every respect satisfactory.

During the year the Battalion was equipped with the new "universal pattern" khaki unform in accordance with the orders of Government. It was considered advisable to introduce the new pattern, as the old had been much worn and required renewing, but it is a matter for regret that this change should have occurred at a time when economy in such matters was so essential. The Capitation Fund account shows a balance in hand on the 1st March 1888 of Rs. 340-14-6, after paying all the expenses of the year. The total amount expended during the year was Rs. 12,525-7-10, which included a sum of Rs. 3,651-8-0 mainly on account of old pattern khaki clothing supplied during the year 1886. Deducting this from the total there remains a balance of Rs. 8,873-15-10, which is the actual expenditure of the year, and which compares very favourably with that of 1886-87.

On receipt of the next year's Capitation Grant a number of outstanding debts will be cleared off, and all I have every reason to believe that by the end of 1889 all or nearly all of these old debts will have been liquidated.

The Regimental Fund Account exhibits a balance credit on the 31st March 1888 of Rs. 218-7-11. In the Band Fund Account there is also a balance in hand on the same date of Rs. 747-0-3.

Lieut-Colonel Harg's glad to record that Government have sanctioned the Board of Directors' grant being calculated the rate of Rs. 2 per efficient, asintended by the Board, instead of at the rate of Rs. 200 per 100 efficients. The Officers Commanding companies have continued to render support, and in their efforts to promote the efficiency and welfare of the Corps have been seconded by their Subaltern officers. The Sergeant Instructors attached to the Battalion have performed their duties fairly satisfactorily.

The following officers have resigned their commissions during the year:—Major J. O'Connell and Lieut. F. Lang.

The following officers were transferred:—Capt G R Spencer, to the 2nd Battalion, and Capt. C. P. Whitcombe, to the S. M R Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The Volunteer Cup, at the Poona Central Rifle meeting of 1889, was carried off by the team representing this Battalion, with a total score of 326 points, and the team was also second in the competition for the Bombay Presidency Cup, thereby saving its stakes.

The Bengal Presidency Rifle Association Silver Medal was won by Lance-Sergeant J. McCormick with a total aggregate score of 114 points.

In addition to the above, monetary prizes (exclusive of the daily pcol) were won by individual members of the Battalion to the extent of Rs. 626 as against 340 at the previous meeting.

From a return attached to the report it appears that there are many old warriors in the Corps, that is men who, before joining the railway, had seen service. Lieutenant and Quarter-Master A. Rule, it seems, served with the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders from 1854 to 1865. He was at the seige and capture of Sebastopool and was also in '57 in the Mutiny, at the relief of Lucknow. Corporal H. Kennedy served with a Volunteer Naval Brigade and gained the NewZealand war medal and 60 acres of land. He was one of those who volunteered to go down from the Gunboat Vixen and blow up the obstructions in the Mongorini river. Lance-Sergeant J. McCorimck was in the Abysinian Expedition, and several others were on the Suakin Berber Railway. Other Volunteer Corps might do well to give similar returns, if possible, of men in the ranks. It is the most pleasant portion of a report.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

COLLEGE PROFESSORS IN BOMBAY.

THE *NativeOpinion*, in commenting upon Lord Reay's speech in Convocation, suggests that the professorial staff of the colleges in the country be maintained at a high standard of excellence, if we wish our University to produce educated men in the real sense of the term. It would be a strange procedure to neglect the manning of our own colleges, and to bring in the aid of foreign men of learning. That aid we ought to have, but before we are fit for it, we must have here as masters, men who are not shams but who are really learned in the subjects they are appointed to teach. If His Excellency will turn his attention to this branch of the question, he will do a great service in advancing the interests of real higher education which he has so much at heart. There are some, no doubt, on the teaching staffs of our Colleges to whom no exception can be taken, but unfortunately we cannot say the same of many others. It is admitted that our higher education is not what it should be. But mere speeches and exhortations can do nothing in the matter. The real remedy lies in improving the teaching staff, who by their learning and conduct would afford excellent ideals for the students to aim at. So long as this is not done, all such regrets would be like crying in the wilderness. Mediocre teachers will produce less than mediocre scholars, and unless this desideratum is properly attended to, no improvement in the quality of our students can be expected.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE MOFUSSIL.

THE *Indu Prakash* says:—The prospects of local self-government in several of the mofussil towns of this Presidency cannot be said to be quite encouraging, judging from the account of them given in the Bombay Administration Report for the year 1887-88, which is just out. "In the Northern Division," we are told, "a large number of Commissioners failed to attend 3rds of the total number of municipal meetings." As to Ahmedabad, "business-men were deterred from attending meetings by the waste of time which occurred at them." The Central Division Municipalities are more favourably mentioned. As to the Southern Division, while it is said that "much interest was shown and good work done," it is stated that "personal jealousies and want of harmony were noticeable in the Municipalities, of Hubli, Belgaum, and Rajapur." Lastly, the Report says that "the Municipal Commissioners of Ratnagiri exhibited a great want of interest in Municipal administration, and it was always difficuly to obtain a quorum of them at any meeting." We are not surprised at all this. Writers, who like neither local self-government nor any other form of government, which tries to take the people into its confidence, are given to making much of the indifference of the members of Municipalities in certain places, and they use it for the purpose of showing that Lord Ripon's scheme of local self-government is a failure, and will never do for this country, forgetting that even in England the history of local bodies has the same tale to tell in its earlier stages, and even now we read of Municipalities that are either careless of public health or extravagant. And considering that local self-goverament in its present state among us came into existence only a few years ago, the wonder is that it has succeeded in several places. At the same time we think it would be false patriotism to ingore the fact that certain Municipalities are made the hot-beds of personal jealousies, and caste cliquism. We hope the Bombay Administration Report for the year 1888-89 will be able to give a more favourable account.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, January 17.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made:—

Mir Haidar Shah Khan to be Jamadar on probation, with effect from 13th December 1888.

Colonel J M Sexton, Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India under Clause 37 (*f*) of India Army Circulars of 1887.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 22nd December 1888:—

6th Regiment Bombay Cavalry.

Kote Dafedar-Major Abdul Hak to be Jamadar vice Sardar Bahadur Khan, resigned.

The following appointment is made:—

To be Second Lieutenant.

SOUTHERN MARATHA RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Walter Sargeaunt, Gent.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for one year from date of quitting India under Clause 51, India Army Circulars, 1886:—

Lieutenant P A Smurthwaite, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 3rd Bombay Infantry. Pension service sixth year, commenced 25th May 1888.

The undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff are brought on the strength of the British Forces in the Bombay Command, with effect from the 2nd January 1889, the date of their arrival at Bombay:—

Surgeon R. C. Thacker.
Surgeon S. F. Clark.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for six months.

Major F. H. Forjett, Staff Corps, Second in Command, 1st Battalion 4th (The Rifle) Regiment.

The following extract from the *London Gazette* dated 25th December 1888, page 7355, is republished:—

INDIA OFFICE, 24th December 1888.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain William Arthur Broome. Dated 30th September 1888.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Lewis Samuel Hyde Baker. Dated 28th October 1888.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major Wellington Gray. Dated 1st September 1888.

Surgeons to be Surgeons-Major.—Dated 30th September 1888.

James Bird Eaton.
Osborne Henry Channar.
Edward William Young.
Hugh McCalman, M.D.
David Robert Ross.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year:—

Lieutenant R G R de'Gisines de'Pouthien, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 10th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

Lieutenant C F Hughes, Staff Corps.
Surgeon A F Ferguson.
Lieutenant L H Vidal, Staff Corps.
Bombay Light Horse.—The following appointment is made from 8th October 1888:—

To be Second Lieutenant.

Troop Sergeant-Major Thomas Withey Cuffe.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave on medical certificate to sea and Australia for one hundred and eighty-two days:—Brigadier-General C T Heathcote, C B, Commanding Bombay District.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Colonel H L Nutt and Captain W B Ferris respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Political Agent, Gohelvad Prant, Kathiawar, on the 21st December 1888, after office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C E S Steele is appointed to be City Magistrate of Karachi.

Mr J D S FitzMaurice delivered over charge of the office of Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara on the 1st instant, in the afternoon.

Lieutenant-Colonel J M Madden, Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave for forty-five days.

Lieutenant F R H Chapman is appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Karachi till further orders.

Mr E T Candy delivered over charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan on the 2nd instant.

Mr C M McIver, District Superintendent of Police Hyderabad, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Messrs. E H Moscardi and J D S FitzMaurice respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Joint Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad on the 3rd instant, before office hours.

Captain C F Sievwright is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate at Hyderabad.

Messrs. M. H. Scott and E. H. Moscardi respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh on the 7th instant.

Mr C G O'Connor is appointed to act as Second Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Khandesh District till further orders.

Mr W A Ingle, late Treasury Officer and Cantonment Magistrate at Quetta, is appointed to be Uncovenanted Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Beluchistan and Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the Third Class in their respective districts under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882:—

Mr. G. S. Curtis, and Mr. J. Sladen, Assistant Collectors in the district of Ahmedabad.

Mr. W. H. Lucas, Assistant Collector in the district of Poona.

Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Assistant Collector in the district of Nasik.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Rao Bahadur Kashinath Mahadev Thatte to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Nasik; and Rao Bhadur Shridhar Gondo to do duty as Huzur Account Officer, Poona.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C E Frost, C S, on his return from leave, to do duty as Assistant Collector, Nasik.

Mr G W Vidal, C S, acting Collector of Poona, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and fifteen days.

Mr F L Charles, C S, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from the 5th April 1889.

BY THE COMISSIONERS.

(Northern Division.)

Mr J W A Weir, C S, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr W W Drew, C S, has been allowed by Her M' Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Surgeons W H Quicke, M D, and Charles Monks, M D, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay on 12th January 1889.

Mr W L Souter delivered over and Mr C F G Lester received charge of the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, on the 28th ultimo.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Madden delivered over and Khan Bahadur Piroz Hoshang Aastur received charge of the office of the Cantonment Magistrate Ahmedabad, on the 9th instant.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British steamer Red Jacket, 1,459 tons, Captain R Care, arrived in Bombay yesterday with a cargo of 252, tons coals for the B B and C I R Co, from Cardiff. She is consigned to her captain.

THE s s Fremona, 1,340 tons, Captain A Anderson arrived in Bombay on Wednesday, from Cardiff, laden with 3,862 tons coals for the B B and C I R Co, and one passenger on deck. She is consigned to her captain.

THE British India steamship Kharagola, 597 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, sailed yesterday for Karachi and the coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr E A Ford, Mr E W White, Miss Goulding, for Karachi, and about 210 deck for various ports.

THE British India steamship Kangra, 1,468 tons, Captain H M Ingram, from London, arrived in Bombay, yesterday, via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colonel and Mrs Phillips, Miss and Master Philips, two Misses Macnaughton, two Misses Rowes and Messrs Newlands, Lund, E Robinson, A M Bassy, and J Taylor, from London; Surgeon G Wilson, Lieutenant C F T Murray, and 19 deck from Aden.

I. M. S. CLIVE.

H M's Indian Marine transport steamer Clive Captain B P Creagh, sails to-day for Madras and Rangoon, taking with her eight officers, 26 men and 11

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REST..... ,, 152,000.

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NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Ld.
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The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

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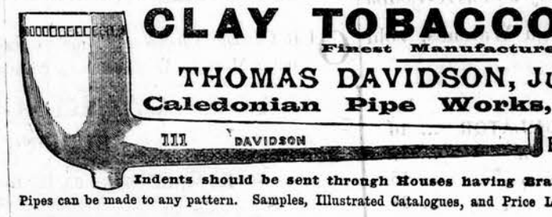

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GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
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Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
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INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,

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ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

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LONG JOHN'S BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

THE only WHISKY drunk at the Glasgow Exhibition. This Celebrated Whisky, favourably known all over Scotland, is the only one supplied direct from the Distillery. The greatest distillery in the world.

IT IS NO BLEND but a Pure Whisky, warranted 5 years in bulk and free from fusel oil. Not a Whisky for the Million but for those able to pay a Fair Price for a Pure and Perfect Whisky. Rs. 26 per dozen.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
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MAUD'S CASTOR OIL LOZENGES.

MEDICINE MADE A PLEASURE,
Children eat it with delight like a Sweetmeat.
The Safest and Best Aperient for Children and Adults.
TRY IT.
Apply to any RESPECTABLE CHEMIST.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensure rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

IN USE 100 YEARS. SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,

The OINTMENT called

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

And

ALTERATIVE PILLS,

Called 'PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ.'

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors

EACH & BARNICOTT, Bridport, Dorset.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11 and 22s. each *Postage extra.*

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were mere hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children, who can not take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise soley from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d, and 11s,

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA, POONA.
N.B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different [illegible]

Manly Purity and Beauty

No tongue nor pen can do justice to the esteem in which the CUTICURA REMEDIES are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, itching, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Last winter I had erysipelas very bad in the neck and head. I was treated by my medical man for four months, but he failed to remove the disease. I was so low that I thought I was to die. I wrote to F. Newbery & Sons for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," and after using only one bottle of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and dressing my skin with two boxes of CUTICURA, and washing with CUTICURA SOAP, I was well in a fortnight. Of course it was some time before I got strong, but I am now in robust health. There has not been a blotch on my skin since March, 1886.

ALEX. LAWSON, Gov't Poor House, Forfar.

Sold by all chemists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cts.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cts. Wholesale Agents, TREACHER & Co., Bombay, and SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Send to MESSRS. TREACHER, or SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

For forty years I have been troubled with a white scaly, itching skin disease, said to be leprosy. It appeared on the fore part of my head when I was about eighteen years old, then in some parts of the body, but more so in my arms. Of late years it grew worse, and this year (1887) I said to my wife, "I must try and get relief." Both my arms from wrist to elbow were all white scales, and I scratched at night until the blood ran. I went to one of the chemists and asked him if he had anything that would cure that, showing him my arms. He said no doctor or physician could cure it. I said, "Have you heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES?" and he said, "Not until last week." I said, "I will try them." Now, gentlemen, two boxes of CUTICURA and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP were all I used. My arms are perfectly well, and I am amazed and delighted. So would any one be who had suffered for forty years as I had done.

JAS. WRIGHT, Woburn Sands, Co. of Bedford.

I have suffered fourteen years with Eczema and Psoriasis. My body and hands were covered with itching scales, and I constantly wore gloves. I spent over £1,000 for doctors and medicine, without cure or even relief. I began to despair, when I read of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which I procured, used them freely, and am entirely cured. They have saved my life, a fact well known to the leading merchants here. —ELIAS M. ISRAEL, Gibraltar. Cure indorsed by merchants and bankers of Gibraltar, and Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons, London.

HANDS Soft, white, and free from chaps and redness, by using CUTICURA SOAP.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,

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"MOLLISCORIUM."

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing

HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,

ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION.

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.

VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

YARROW'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

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Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

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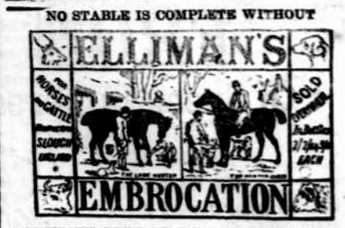
NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

"I think it very useful." RUTLAND,
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"*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds." HADDINGTON,
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"I find this a very useful application for cuts, strains, nd bruises in horses' legs." C. PRYSE (Colonel)
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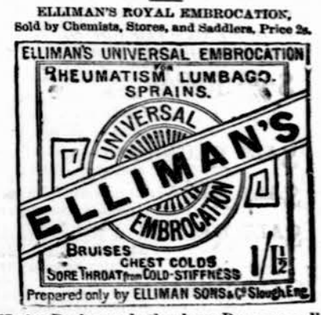
ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers. Price 2s.



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ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.

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QUININE HAIR LOTION

Unsurpassed for promoting the growth and improving the appearance of the hair. Guaranteed perfectly harmless.

ATKINSON'S
FLORIDA WATER,

an exceptionally fine perfume for the handkerchief, distilled from the choicest exotics.

Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON,
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Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

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BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,

WROUGHT IRON HINGES

ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THREE DOCTORS DECIDED to AMPUTATE. "Dear Sirs,—I enclose you a splendid testimonial, which you can use if you choose. Mr Lenney is one of our Church members, and personally known to me.—Yours truly,

"JOSEPH B. KINGSTON, Secretary Primitive Methodist Mission, Gillespie-road, Highbury-vale.

"14, Newington-green, London, N., May 16, 1887."

"Gentlemen,—I am very pleased to inform you of the benefit I derived from taking Clarke's Blood Mixture 11 years ago. I had been totally laid up for 32 weeks with a bad leg. Three doctors had consulted together, and decided to amputate it; but being induced to try Clarke's Blood Mixture I am glad to say in three weeks I was enabled to resume my work, and have never lost a day since through illness. I may also add that I now usually take a bottle at the spring of the year. I am now in excellent health, hearty, well, and strong, and in active work. Yours truly, "SIMON LENNEY."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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SOMETHING QUITE NEW
FROM ENGLAND
Of Special Interest to European Residents

Protected by HER MAJESTY'S Royal Letters Patent.

Possesses HYGIENIC PROPERTIES hitherto unknown to Science:

Upwards of Fifty Patents, Registrations, and Trade Marks have been secured for this wonderful discovery, protecting the INVENTOR'S RIGHTS in every civilised country.

An Invention that will revolutionise the existence of European Residents in India, and prove an unmistakable blessing to European and Native alike.

The name of this latest, and perhaps one of the greatest discoveries of this or any age, is SALT REGAL; and the following is a brief description of its claims to popularity generally, and its peculiar fitness for India in particular.

SALT REGAL is a high-class Antiseptic Saline, in the form of a delicate white powder, scientifically compounded, which instantly produces in water a *Beautiful Rose-coloured* effervescing, *antiseptic*, Saline Draught, most refreshing and exhilarating.

SALT REGAL has the special property of purifying the water it is dissolved in, at the same time developing Ozone (the principle of life).

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Feverishness, Acidity, General Debility, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Nausea, and Giddiness.

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Blood Poisoning, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Irritation of the Skin, Weariness, Lassitude, Headache, and for all purposes for which Saline preparations have hitherto been used.

SALT REGAL corrects all Impurities in the System, whether arising from breathing heated or tainted air, or partaking of improperly cooked food.
Corrects all errors of Diet, eating or drinking.

SALT REGAL acts as an instant purifier, each draught liberating a supply of a powerful antiseptic.
Cleanses the Mouth, Throat, and Stomach at the same operation.

SALT REGAL is a Natural Disinfectant. It removes all bad humours from the body, and renders it proof against infection of every kind.

SALT REGAL taken daily will resist the deadly attacks of Typhoid, Malaria, Cholera, and Epidemics of the most virulent type.

SALT REGAL prevents disease by giving tone and purity to the system.
Is a Health-giver.
Is a Health-maintainer.
Is a Health-restorer.

SALT REGAL, upon its merits alone, has obtained a considerable sale, and it is no boasting to say that it supersedes all other Salines.

SALT REGAL dislodges all impurities in the system, and allows them to pass harmlessly away with the excreta.
Renders the terrible scourge of Diphtheria in old or young an impossibility.

SALT REGAL renders harmless Bactriæ and Microbes that may be taken into the system accidentally with food or drink.
Insures against Cholera.
Prevents Dyspepsia.
Purifies Drinking Water.

SALT REGAL cleanses and disinfects the human alimentary organs, and it is impossible to give an adequate idea of its marvellous power of good in the short space of an advertisement.

SALT REGAL will do what no other Saline preparation in existence can do.
By regular use is a certain guarantee of Health.
Taken regularly makes good Feeders.

SALT REGAL taken regularly makes good Workers.
Taken regularly makes good Sleepers.
Makes Life enjoyable.

SALT REGAL —One draught per week to the Healthy will keep them in Health.
—A daily draught to the Debilitated will restore and maintain Health.

SALT REGAL is invaluable for use in Families.
Children are very fond of it.

SALT REGAL renders Pills, Potions, and Physic unnecessary.
Is a high-class Saline, and has been approved by the most Scientific Chemists of the age.

SALT REGAL destroys the Parasites which infest drinking water used in India. Anyone doubting this statement is invited to make the test with the aid of a good microscope. *(See Analysis.)*

CERTIFICATE OF LATEST ANALYSIS.

Institute of Chemical Technology and Analytical Laboratory.
Liverpool, 13th Feb. 1888.

Messrs. FRITZ & Co.,

Dear Sirs,—In accordance with your request I have carefully tested the action of your "SALT REGAL" on the different organisms found in impure waters, and find that it exerts a directly destructive action on most of them, whilst with others its effect is to reduce their vitality, consequently it should prove very useful in the prevention and treatment of diseases arising from the use of impure waters and the breathing of impure air.

A. NORMAN TATE, F.I.C., F.C.S., &c.,
Analyst.

SALT REGAL is indispensable to all who are away from home, and no Traveller or Voyageur should venture without it.

SALT REGAL is a Royal Patent, and any attempt at imitation is a Felony.

SALT REGAL is sold in Bottles (hermetically sealed) and can be obtained through all Vendors of Proprietary Articles. If any difficulty, please address the undermentioned who have stocks and can supply the trade or private customers.

Sold Retail by—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. Ld.; PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; KEMP & Co., Ld. and THOMPSON and TAYLOR, Bombay · BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Secunderabad; SYED ABDUL RAZACK & Co., Hyderabad; and by all Chemists, or by the Wholesale Agents: BALLANTINE & Co., No. 11, Hornby Road, Bombay, and 5 Dhurrumtolla, Calcutta.

Translations in Hindustani, Bengali, Tamal, and Telugu, are being prepared.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

FRITZ & CO., SALT REGAL WORKS, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

☞ **SALT REGAL has made hosts of friends in the Colonies and Foreign Countries, and its increasing Sale and growing popularity are bye words among those who sell it. SALT REGAL is already well-known and regularly used on board Passenger Steamers going from Liverpool to India.**

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

20, GREAT TICHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

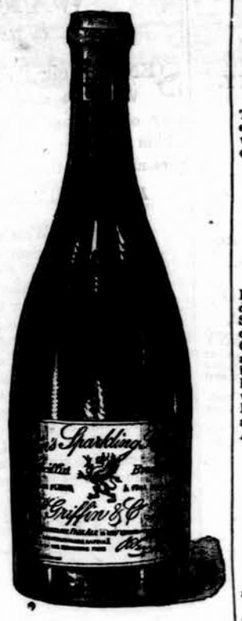
without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

GRIFFIN'S

SPARKLING PALE ALE.

GRIFFIN TRADE MARK BRAND.



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(Guarantee One Year.)	
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FINE SILVER OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER, I. QLY.	35
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